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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Two
Pages

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By staff photographer

Officers of National Education Association

From Left to Right—Hugh S. Magill, Field Secretary of the N. E. A.; Ray S. Erlandson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Helen T. Hixson, Head of Department of Records and Accounts; John K. Norton, Director of Research Department; Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of the N. E. A.; Elmer Morgan, Managing Editor of the Journal of the N. E. A. and Publicity Director of the Convention; Miss Agnes S. Winn, Assistant Secretary; Carroll G. Pearce, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Andrew F. West, President of American Classical League

EDUCATORS' LEADERS VOICE NEED FOR ROUSING PUBLIC TO FACE NATIONAL ISSUES

Constructive Effort in Rural Districts Urged as Pressing Problem—Meager Salaries Are Called Inimical to Efficiency

Broad national surveys of educational needs in the United States with particular emphasis on the rehabilitation of rural districts and a plea for less professional specialization for executive work, were discussed today at Wentworth Institute as important issues in education by members of the National Council of Education, affiliated with the National Education Association that is holding week's convention in Boston.

This sixtieth annual meeting of the association brings to Boston some 25,000 educators in addition to the 2500 delegates in attendance. Due to peculiar industrial and economic conditions, demanding a program of education applied to the national and international problems of unemployment, halting rural districts, and trade relations, educators are waking to the fact that more attention must be paid to those forces which will advance the general intelligence of all communities to a point where broader viewpoints will replace the narrow self-interests which have hitherto prevailed.

Experts View Wide Scope of Work
In today's sessions of the National Council of Education, composed of 120 leading educators and specialists engaged in educational research, Homer H. Seerley, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, president of the Council, John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association and Albert E. Winship of Boston, discussed phases of education in relation to its scope and character as a national institution, "deserving to rank first in the consideration of all programs for the advancement of national integrity and development."

Miss Williams in reviewing the actual results of the past year educational achievements stressed as foremost, salary increases, especially in the grade groups; greater constructive work in rural districts, with recognition of their needs, and growing responsibility and efficiency developing among state educational boards in furthering definite policies of educational service.

Work in Special Fields
Mr. Tigert gave a comprehensive survey of the United States Bureau's work in the dissemination of data, and the study of special fields with particular references to Alaska. Mr. Winship and Mr. Seerley discussed present-day issues in education, the former presenting the final report of the committee on educational surveys.

Mr. Seerley appointed a committee of six to co-operate with the national officers of the association and to make use of the newly created department of research of that organization, of which John K. Norton is director, in the furtherance of educational surveys. Members of the committee are

PRESIDENT TO ACT IF COAL NOT MINED, CONFERENCE TOLD

Speedy Agreement Must Be Reached or Government Will Step in, Says Mr. Harding

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Harding in convening the conference of bituminous and anthracite coal operators and United Mine Workers officials at the White House today to devise means of negotiating a settlement of the nation-wide coal strike advised both parties to arrive with measurable promptness at an understanding

for your mutual good and the country's common good."

Association President
Emphasizes Shortage
in the Supply of Teachers

Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Education Association, in addressing the national council, said: "Material in statistical form showing the actual accomplishments of the

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BOSTON WELCOMES VISITING TEACHERS

Majority of 25,000 Already Registered—Exhibits Win Approval Comment

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French Senate Votes Levant Troops Credits

By Special Cable

Paris, July 1.—**O**NLY with great difficulty did the Government obtain credits of 100,000,000 francs for the troops in the Levant from the Senate. The Finance Commission recommended a reduction and one Senator asked for a complete suppression of the credits and their replacement by other credits of 30,000,000 francs, to be devoted to the evacuation of troops. This problem is giving great anxiety.

Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, pointed out that the army had already been reduced by half and a further diminution was contemplated. M. Poincaré insisted that confidence should be given to the Government, and eventually obtained a vote.

The President, in addressing the gathering, which included about 30 operators, the same number, approximately, of United Mine Workers officials and district presidents, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, declared the present was no time for the "militant note of the radical," and reminded the conference that "toleration, fairness, the spirit of give and take, and, finally, a sense of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

agreement to discontinue the system by which several roads farmed out work to contractors.

Blaming Mr. Jewell for the crisis,

Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the

Labor Board, who led the way to a

peaceful settlement of the threatened

strike of trainmen last October, said

Mr. Jewell's belated appearance under

the subpoena could not at such a late

hour result in any reversal of the

strike order in time to prevent a sus-

pension of work.

Ben W. Hooper Places Blame

In his ultimatum Mr. Jewell told

railroad executives that the only pos-

sible avenue to peace was for the rail-

roads to ignore the decision of the

Labor Board slashing \$60,000,000 from

the wages of the shopmen today, and

to restore rules governing overtime

pay and working conditions along with

the strike order in time to prevent a sus-

pension of work.

One Strike Issue Removed

Railway executives who answered

the road's summons and appeared at

the conference virtually removed one

of the strike issues when, one by one,

many of them whose roads had been

following the practice announced that

they would abolish the contract sys-

tem in their shops. The board in

several cases brought by employees

against the roads, ruled that the car-

riers were violating provisions of the

transportation act in farming out

work to contractors.

As the strike loomed inevitable,

railroad officials declared that the

public would scarcely be aware of

the walkout except through reading

about it. Transportation would con-

tinuously uninterrupted, they asserted, and in some centers it was indicated that

shops would be operated on an open

shop basis. Definite word from head-

quarters of the maintenance of way

employees at Detroit early today that

the track workers would remain at

work until July 3, at least, pending

conferences, left the shops crafts alone

in the walkout today.

In pledging itself to abolish the

contract system the New York Cen-

tral made its agreement only as a

means of avoiding a strike. Counsel

for the road asserted that the New

York Central lines consider the prac-

ticity legal.

Track Men May Not Walk Out

Although eleventh hour efforts by

the Railroad Labor Board to prevent

a shopmen's strike apparently had

failed, some hope of accomplishment

toward forestalling strikes of other

classes of railway workers was seen

as a result of yesterday's conference.

Three of the ten unions' chiefs who

were summoned before the board put

in their appearances when the meet-

ing convened. They were: E. F.

Grable, president of the mainten-

ance of way employees; E. H. Fitzgerald of the

railroad clerks and freight han-

dlers, and D. W. Holt of the signa-

men.</

walkout in Greater New York would be virtually 100 per cent. Other points reported the following number of shopmen ready to lay down their tools: Memphis 2000, Nashville 1200, Montgomery 300, New Orleans 2100, Louisville 5500, Paducah, Ky. 1900; Omaha 5000, Creston, Ia. 500; Des Moines 1400.

Special motorized details of police were assigned by Chief Fitzmorris for duty in districts situated near the Chicago railroad shops to prevent any possible disorders growing out of the strike. Points which received special attention included the Pullman shops. "I don't anticipate trouble," the chief said, "because I believe the unions realize the value of an orderly strike. The measures we have taken are only the usual preventative orders which are issued previous to all large walkouts. If there is no trouble the presence of police will not hurt anything. If there is trouble they will be on the spot for duty."

Peaceful Suspension Planned

In his communication to the Labor Board intimating his intention to ignore its summons to appear at the conference, and questioning the authority of the board to intervene and impose conditions on the shopmen, Mr. Jewell declared that union leaders were doing everything in their power for a peaceful and orderly suspension of work.

The following table, prepared from information supplied by the Federated Shop Crafts, indicates the number of men in each craft scheduled to go on strike:

International Association of Machinists, 60,000.

International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 18,000.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, 11,000.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, 10,000.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 12,000.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 160,000.

Repairmen, not included in above, 210,000.

Apprentices, 20,000.

Strike 100 Per Cent Effective in Central Region, Road Admits

PITTSBURGH, July 1—"Practically all" shop men in the central region of the Pennsylvania system went on strike today, according to an official statement issued here by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The central region extends from a point west of Altoona, Pa., to Mansfield, O., north to Buffalo and south to the Ohio River.

Union representatives said 3000 shopmen walked out at Pittsfield, Pa.

First reports of the strike of railroad shopmen in the Pittsburgh district came from the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where union leaders estimated 2500 men walked out. This number was "seriously questioned" by railroad officials who said there were not that many men now employed at Glenwood. There was no disorder.

The Pennsylvania system, central region, was affected at 11 a. m., daylight saving time, when several hundred men left the Allegheny shops. A number of workmen remained, but union leaders said they would not report for work on Monday.

Rail Workers Attack Guards at Ivy City, Maryland, Shops

WASHINGTON, July 1—Disorders in connection with the strike of union shop men called for today occurred at the Washington Terminal's roundhouse at Ivy City, Md., near here, early in the day when men said to be employees of the company drove from the vicinity of the roundhouse, a detail of special guards sent there by the railroad to protect the property.

The men are said to have mistaken the guards for strikebreakers. A hand-to-hand tussle took place before the guards withdrew with no untoward results.

When police of the Washington City force, to whom the guards appealed for aid on leaving the roundhouse, reached the scene they found the carts and camping equipment which the guards had taken there destroyed. Quiet had been restored there however, and the police expected no further disorders.

Unions Estimate Strikers in Southeastern Territory

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1—Union estimates on the walkout of railroad shopmen in southeastern territory to-day were:

Rhmond 2500.

Jacksonville 1500.

Columbia, S. C. 800.

Portsmouth, Va. 500.

Raleigh, N. C. 350.

Augusta, Ga. 1000.

Roanoke, Va. 3500.

Atlanta 2000.

Lynchburg, Va. 300.

Asheville, N. C. 140.

New York City Workers Strike and Upset Train Schedules

NEW YORK, July 1—Approximately 14,000 union shopmen and roundhouse workers on the seven principal railroads entering New York City walked out today in compliance with the national strike order, company officials reported. Union leaders' figures exceeded this total by several thousand.

A majority of the 4000 shop crafts

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and roundhouse men on the New York division of the Pennsylvania road walked out. Officials of this road asserted that a "considerable number" would remain at work.

In the Sunnyside, Long Island, yards of the company executives reported virtually every man had obeyed the strike call.

The unexpected walkout of 50 trainmen and inspectors at Grand Central Terminal today, in the midst of an unparalleled congestion of holiday traffic, caused station officials to post to delay. The first of the men struck at 10 a. m., but no delays were experienced until two hours later. Officials announced they had replaced the strikers.

Five Hundred Shopmen Quit

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 1—About 500 shopmen on the Berkshire Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad left their work at 10 o'clock this morning.

B. & M. Employees Quit

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 1—Two hundred and eighty shopmen at the Boston & Maine Railroad including shop and engine house workers in this city and Ayer Junction, quit work at 10 o'clock today. About 200 employees, the majority of whom are members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, remained at work and have deferred action on the strike until next Wednesday night.

Worcester Workers Walk Out

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1—Two hundred and fifty-six shopmen employed on three railroads, the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and New Haven, and 500 employed by the Bangor & Aroostook left their work at Bangor, Me. The Central Vermont lost the services of 450 men at St. Albans, Vt. The New Haven and Boston & Maine systems advertised for mechanics.

Union Men Named Deputies

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 1—Request for the appointment of a large number of special deputy sheriffs from among the ranks of the unions in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops was granted late last night by Sheriff W. A. Shaw.

Union officials told the sheriff they were preparing to prevent any demonstration that might result in destruction of railroad property. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court the unions are held responsible for such damage, the union officials told the sheriff.

Ten Shopmen Leave Jobs

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 1—Ten shopmen, employed at the roundhouse of the Boston & Maine Railroad here, left their jobs promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. This is the total number of shop men in the city.

Toledo Walk Out Quiet

TOLEDO, O., July 1—Between 2000 and 3000 railroad shop men quit their places in the 11 Toledo shops at 10 o'clock. There were no demonstrations.

Railroads Advertise for Men

DETROIT, July 1—Nineteen hundred shopmen employed by railroads entering Detroit went on strike this morning. Sixteen hundred of the number left their work at the Michigan Central shops. There was no disorder.

Walkout at Valley Falls

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., July 1—The 25 men employed at the repair shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad here walked out today.

Six Hundred at Bangor Quit

BANGOR, Me., July 1—One hundred men employed in the shops of the Maine Central here, and 500 employees of the Bangor & Aroostook walked out at 10 o'clock today.

St. Albans Workers Walk Out

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 1—Over 450 men employed in the shops of the Central Vermont Railroad here walked out this morning in compliance with union orders to strike. There were no disorders. Rail officials declare there will be no serious delay in the running of trains on schedule.

Main Bridge Blown Up

BELFAST, July 1 (By The Associated Press)—The big main line bridge, two miles south of Dredgheda has been blown up, severing railway communication which the guards had taken there destroyed. Quiet had been restored there however, and the police expected no further disorders.

Practically Every Man Quit

PROVIDENCE, July 1—Practically every man at work on the Providence division of the New Haven road affected by the shop crafts strike order quit work at 9 o'clock this morning (eastern standard time). Four hundred men, working in three shifts, are affected by the strike order on this division. It was the "first strike" men that quit, and it is expected that the others will do likewise. Officials of the company here said today that no curtailment in service is planned, and if the men stay out, the company plans to fill their places before any serious interruption of service occurs.

Shops Are Deserted

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1—One hundred and fifty men employed in the West Springfield shops of the Boston & Albany railroad walked out at 10 o'clock today. The shops have been operating with only about that number of employees since April 26. The employees of the Boston & Maine shops quit at 11 o'clock. Fifteen men employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here also quit work at 10. There are no shops here, and those out are mostly car inspectors and roundhouse men.

All Out at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1—Union leaders estimated that 7000 shopmen here at 10 o'clock and declared the strike locally was "100 per cent effective."

Call Answered at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1—Between 3000 and 4000 railroad shopmen and roundhouse employees in this city and immediate vicinity answered the strike call today.

More Than 1300 Men Leave

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1—Shopmen at the several shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Connecticut left their work at 10 o'clock this morning. It is stated by

union officers that 700 men in the Cedar Hill and Spring Street shops are out in this city; 400 at the East Hartshorne shops; 165 at the Waterbury shops, and 25 at the South Norwalk shops. In no instance was there a demonstration. The men simply left, going to their homes.

10,000 Quit in New England; Roads Heads Say "A Holiday"

A walkout of at least 10,000 union shopmen of the three larger New England railroads appeared to be general at noon today. While the union leaders maintain that the strike is 100 per cent railroad officials say that it is but a "week-end" vacation and predict that a large part of the men will return to their benches on Wednesday. Reports come from various sections that many of the men laid down their tools reluctantly.

The craftsmen who quit their shops at about 10:30 a. m., include car inspectors, mechanics, locomotive repair men, and signal maintenance men. In some instances maintenance of way men left their posts, but through a mistake in orders it was explained. There was no disorder.

Reports received here up to noon indicated that about 5000 Boston & Maine shopmen went out, including 1700 at Billerica, 800 at Concord, N. H., and 500 at North Adams. New Haven officials estimated that 2500 men employed on the system's eastern lines left work. Reports reaching the local offices of the Boston & Albany road indicate that the walkout was fairly general at the West Springfield shops. About 75 maintenance of way men were among those who left work at the Allston yards.

One hundred Maine Central shopmen and 500 employed by the Bangor & Aroostook left their work at Bangor, Me. The Central Vermont lost the services of 450 men at St. Albans, Vt. The New Haven and Boston & Maine systems advertised for mechanics.

Buffalo Workers Join Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1—Between 7000 and 8000 men employed in car shops and round houses in and around Buffalo quit work today in response to the shopmen's strike order it was claimed by union leaders.

At the Erie railroad shops between 700 and 800 men marched out.

The New York Central shops operated under lease to William J. Connors were closed today and will not reopen until Wednesday it was announced. A strike was declared there on June 13,

Pennsylvania Replaces Men

PHILADELPHIA, July 1—Reports to the Pennsylvania Railroad were to the effect that a large number of men obeyed the strike order at the Jersey City and Meadows shops in New Jersey and the Sunnyside shop on Long Island.

In Philadelphia, the company announced, only a few men, mostly car cleaners, quit and their places were filled.

Nearly 1700 Shopmen Out

BILLERICA, Mass., July 1—Nearly 1700 shopmen employed by the Boston & Maine railroad at its car shops here, walked out at 10 o'clock today, railroad time. The men boarded electric cars for their homes in Lowell instead of riding on the special train afforded by the railroad for their transportation.

Avoids Points in Dispute

Because of existing agreements relating to wage scales and working conditions a large percentage of the mining activities of the country have been suspended three months to a day. It is not for me to touch upon the merits of your opposing positions. I have not called you as a partisan of the mine workers or of the employer. I do not mean to discuss a single phase of the interpreted questions. The main point is to bring you together, and in that contact of men to men, mindful of the necessity of righteousness in any useful and abiding relationship, to have you frankly and fairly consider your problems in their relation to the welfare of our country.

It is generally recognized that there are fundamental difficulties in present-day coal production, the solution of which is not to be found in an hour or a day of most friendly and earnest conference. The excess development of our producing capacity in both tonnage available and miners at work has created a situation demanding solution, or there will be inevitable loss of property interests and a train of the extremist, who thinks the period

Appeal to Common Sense

I have said that the fundamental problems probably cannot be solved in a hurried conference. But this conference might well advise the agency for affecting a solution. This is the purpose of calling you together, and the beginning of solution. Meanwhile, operations ought to be resumed. With diminishing fuel supplies with men, and with the need of resuming operations at your turn to enterprising, the coal companies will be hard upon idle mine workers and with vast ownership without return on investment, it would seem to be the simplest common sense to find acceptable ground on which to resume activities, with commitment to accept the righteous adjustments, which may well be required.

This is no time for the militant of the radical, who would prefer to destroy our serial system, no time for the extremist, who thinks the period

WAGE CUTS OF \$135,000,000 BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY

Railroad Employees Not so Hard Hit as When Labor Board Slashed \$350,000,000 From Pay Last Year

CHICAGO, July 1 (By The Associated Press)—Wage slashes totaling \$135,000,000 annually go into effect on the railroads of the country today. There are approximately 1425,000 railway workers in the service at present, but probably not more than 1,000,000 of these will feel the cut in your pay envelopes.

Three decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board during the last month and a half form the basis for the wage reductions. Several classes of employees, notably the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen were not included in the reductions and no decision has yet been issued for one other group, the telegraphers, and the train dispatchers felt no reduction whatever.

The railway employees were not hit as hard this year as when the board cut the wages of all workers last year, a total of \$350,000,000. The cuts ranged from 1 to 9 cents an hour for various classes of workers, while certain groups of semi-official and supervisory employees escaped the pruning knife entirely.

Employees Affected

The following table gives the approximate number of railway employees in the group classifications, present figures being compared with those under the federal railroad administration, when the number of workers reached the highest point in history.

1918 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 19

FARM BUREAUX ASK FOR TARIFF REFORM

Nonpartisan Commission Endorsed
—Ford Muscle Shoals Project
Also Is Approved

"The county bureau is a business organization. Its affairs are worthy of and may have regular and intelligent attention. It is the last thing that can succeed with slipshod methods of administration. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of a definite program of work, thoroughly adapted to meet community needs."

The impelling forces behind the farm bureaux movement, Mr. Howard added, are educational, social, spiritual and economic. New facts continually brought to light by investigation are made available immediately for common good through the county bureau. Bulletins and literature on farm development are followed by practical demonstrations, he said.

MEXICANS SEIZE NEW FUEL PLANT

Rebel General Said to Be Demanding Big Ransom

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 1—Indorsement of a non-partisan tariff commission, re-affirmation of its position urging that Muscle Shoals be turned over to Henry Ford for development, authorization of the formation of a women's department and general approval of progress made by the various co-operative marketing agencies set up through the initiative of the bureau, were the outstanding features of the executive committee meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has just closed here.

The bureau urges appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission which shall devise a tariff based on production and conversion costs.

The Muscle Shoals issue was presented by Col. J. W. Worthington of Alabama, after which a resolution was passed in favor of turning over the project to Mr. Ford. The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Ford:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, by expression of its executive committee, remains your confident and steadfast supporter for Muscle Shoals project."

Not Money-Making Proposal

"Mr. Ford is not interested in this proposition primarily to make money," Colonel Worthington told the executive committee. "He does not need Muscle Shoals to make money. He can make all the money he wants at Detroit."

"He is, however, interested in making this gigantic development, to demonstrate what can be accomplished in a big way in improvement of a river for navigation, hydro-electric power, flood prevention and the regulation of the fluctuation flow by storage reservoirs. This will produce cheaper electric power."

"Likewise, it will serve to provide the farmer with fertilizer at a greatly reduced price."

The Grain Growers Company, formed last year through the efforts of a committee of 17 appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the federation, has not been making the progress expected. "We are rather disappointed with the results of this co-operative marketing project," the report said.

Reports Are Presented

A report made jointly by representatives of middle western states concerning both the bureau and the grain company was submitted to the executive committee, along with similar reports made by the milk producers, and the live stock and fruit marketing agencies.

The Grain Growers report was signed by the president of the growers company, C. H. Gustafson. It showed liabilities of about \$277,000, with cash reserve fund assets of about \$35,000. Then there was shown to be about \$90,000 in \$10 membership notes and post dated checks on the books of the company, and \$24,000 in notes said to be out for collection.

This report led to the request that the Grain Growers cut their overhead to less than \$20,000 a year, and that the change be made by laws so that no officer or director can be put on the salary list. If these provisions are agreed upon a loan of \$10,000 to the grain company will be urged to keep things going.

Tenth Anniversary of Farm Bureau Movement Is Observed

DE KALB, Ill., July 1 (Special)—The scope of work of the county farm bureau, together with its growth the last 10 years, was outlined in an address yesterday by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to some 20,000 farmers here gathered to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the farm bureau movement.

The affair was said to be the "greatest gathering of farmers ever gotten together in the United States." It was held under auspices of county bureaux and the Illinois Agricultural Association, with the American Farm Bureau Federation co-operating.

Mr. Howard stated that the bureau movement is yet in its infancy. He pointed out that 600,000 boys and girls, doing club work under farm bureau direction, would carry on the ideas and ideals for which it stands.

"Local leadership is everywhere needed," Mr. Howard declared. "The farm bureau has no more important work than development of this latest leadership. Community service is first and last the ideal of the farm bureau. It can be achieved only with the full co-operation of the entire community.

BOY SCOUT PARTY WILL MAKE LEISURELY NINE-WEEK CRUISE

Leaves New York on Vessel Built for Submarine Chaser and Will Head for Northern Quebec

NEW YORK, July 1—A party of 30 Boy Scouts left New York today to be gone nine weeks on a 1500-mile trip expected to be almost unique in all scout camping experience. Commander Ernest L. Paugh, in charge of the party, was able to obtain the Naomi, formerly a submarine chaser and built for the United States Government at a cost of \$80,000, to carry the young folks into the north of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

The route will take the young sailors up the Hudson as far as Troy, N. Y., thence through the barge canal to Lake Champlain and into the St. Lawrence. After a visit at Montreal the Naomi will go down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, where also a stop will be made. From Quebec the route will lead to the Saguenay River, which will be navigated as far as Chicoutimi. The vessel will pass between the twin giant sentinels, Cape Trinity and Cape

Ernest. The return will be made over the

same route. The party will reach New York Sept. 2. No attempt at haste will be made, and the daily travel will not exceed 30 miles as a rule, so that the boys may have ample opportunity for trips ashore, hikes, games and the usual woods and camp craft instruction.

The Naomi is a triple screw vessel, equipped with three large and powerful engines, electric lighting plant, fresh water tank and accommodations for 35 people. She carries a 25-foot power launch and a 30-foot rowing and sailing cutter. These will be used for sea trips and landing purposes. Commander Paugh, formerly a staff corps officer in the United States Navy, will have at his side on the cruise Lieut. L. M. Fellows, U. S. N. R., the official pilot, and several leaders in Boy Scout activities. While making this long cruise the Scouts will combine in a large measure the duties of seascouts with those of the regular scout membership.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Suit against the Soviet Government of Russia for \$127,135 damages incurred when Bolshevik troops confiscated a shipment of furs at Yakutsk, near Moscow, has been commenced by M. Wulfsohn, pierre of New York. This became known with a warrant signed by Justice Joseph Moreau, of the Supreme Court, directing the sheriff of Broome County to attach in the Endicott-Johnson factories near Binghamton, N. Y., several thousand pairs of shoes said to be in process of manufacture for the Soviets, was returned because no goods were being manufactured there for the Russian Government.

Edward M. Borchard, professor of International law at Yale University, is attorney for the fur company, which holds a receipt signed by Soviet officials. The Department of State has been notified of the confiscation and court action.

GAS PLANT PRICE \$9,000,000
NEW YORK, July 1—The price to be paid by the Consolidated Gas Company for the Mutual Gas Company's property, franchises, etc., is approximately \$9,000,000. The Consolidated owns 55 per cent of the outstanding Mutual stock.



Impressions of Immigrants as Seen by W. T. Benda. Ten Vessels From European Ports With Types Like These Are Anchored Outside New York. Most of Their 8000 Passengers Will Seek to Make Their Homes in the United States

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS SENT TO SENATE

Judiciary Committee, After Long Delay, Votes 8-6 to Report Out Dyer Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, providing for imposition of penalties by the Federal Government for mob action, was reported favorably with amendments yesterday, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 8 to 6.

Eight Republicans, Senators Knute Nelson, Minnesota; William P. Dillingham, Vermont; Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut; Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; LeBaron B. Colt, Rhode Island; Thomas Sterling, South Dakota; Richard Eyring, Kentucky; and Samuel M. Shortridge, California, voted in favor of the bill. One Republican Senator William E. Borah, Idaho, and five Democrats, Charles A. Culberson, Texas; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; James A. Reed, Missouri; John K. Shields, Tennessee, and Thomas J. Walsh, Montana, were recorded in opposition.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, did not vote.

The vote ended a long committee fight over the bill, which was passed last January by the House and which has been urged by Negro and other organizations. Opponents of the measure have declared it an unconstitutional interference with state rights.

Few Changes Are Made

Comparatively few changes were made in the original House bill, and those were said to be designed to meet constitutional objections. A sub-committee of the Senate committee recently recommended defeat of the bill on the ground that it violated the Constitution. Some Senators voting today for a favorable report were said to hold doubts regarding its constitutionality, but thought the bill should be enacted and put up to the Supreme Court.

The bill declares that if states fail, neglect, or refuse to maintain protection of human beings they shall be deemed to have denied the constitutional guarantees and the federal authorities will have power to act by indictment and prove to the satisfaction of a mob or trial in the federal courts.

The measure requires "reasonable" efforts by state officers to maintain order and protect prisoners and their failure would subject them to imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5000. Members of mobs in which a prisoner is slain would be subject to conviction for conspiracy with imprisonment for five years to life provided. Counties in which fatal mob disorders occur would be liable to the family of the victim under a forfeit of \$10,000.

Failure Must Be Charged

Amendments adopted by the Senate state officers to protect mob victims must be charged in the federal indictment and proven to the satisfaction of the Federal Trial Court.

The bill has had an unusually difficult course in the Senate Committee after a stormy origin in the House.

After lying in the Judiciary Committee without action for several months, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, and other Republicans, started a movement for disposition by the committee which culminated in the favorable vote. Republican leaders were doubtful, however, if Senate consideration could be secured at this session.

Committee Heads Renamed

Mrs. H. L. Godfrey of Minneapolis, Minn., was appointed corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., is again the chairman of the department of American citizenship, while Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago succeeds herself as chairman of the department of applied education.

Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Indiana, was elected chairman of the department of legislation. She will have a vice-chairman in Miss Lida Hafford, director of the new national headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Leslie Stringfellow Read will again occupy the chair in the department of press and publicity with Mrs. Cyrus Mason of Omaha, Mrs. Frederick W. Weithe of Des Moines and Miss Elizabeth Toombs, associate editor of "Good Housekeeping" of New York City, assisting her as vice-chairmen.

Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of Berkeley, Cal., is chairman of the department of fine arts, and Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York heads the department of public welfare. Under this last named department, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of Chicago continues as division chairman of child welfare. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller remains division chairman of health, while Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphreys is division chairman of the social welfare. Miss Neilson of North Dakota is chairman of education. Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of Texas is chairman of home economics. The committee on illiteracy and rural education will be in charge of the division of rural education.

A heated debate followed. Finally a standing vote was taken and the amendment to the resolution was passed, 159 favoring while 158 voted to pass the unamended resolution. This could hardly be called a representative vote, however, as many delegations already had checked out.

A significant resolution received its first and second hearing in this last session and was passed. It is as follows:

"Whereas, in the enfranchisement of women the United States gave expression to its desire to give them their deserved place in the duties of government and in the administration of its affairs, it now becomes necessary that they should share in and be selected for legislative, executive and judicial office, and whereas in the administration of public affairs, there are positions in different branches of government service including the judiciary to be filled by appointment, and there are women well qualified by education and experience to fill such positions, therefore be it resolved that we the delegates assembled in 1922 convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs respectfully urge leaders of the present Administration to appoint qualified women to any position on the same basis that

FOG HALTS RACING IMMIGRANT SHIPS

Ten Vessels With More Than 8000 Passengers, Anchored Off City Quarantine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—Ten steamships, carrying more than 8000 passengers, the majority of whom are seeking entry to the United States as a part of the first month's percentage of the annual 3 per cent quota, were anchored in Quarantine early today. A dense fog, which had not lifted at 11 a. m., halted the "race" to land the eligible aliens on America's shores. It was deemed quite possible that the ships would not reach Ellis Island until tomorrow.

Today, the first month of the new fiscal year of the immigration service, is the date on which all of the lines endeavor to have in port a majority of their monthly immigration traffic. The law provides that 20 per cent of the annual quota can be landed in a month, and where competition is keen speed is an asset.

Fog Is Heavy

Up to yesterday the ships were in no particular hurry for the reason that if they had crept in beyond the much discussed three-mile limit before the official ship clock struck eight bells, they would have been under the old year for which many of the admissible quotas were exhausted. To help the ship captains out of the fog prevailed yesterday 100 or so miles off the coast, and the only indication of the "slow" race which was on was the wireless calls for position and now and then the bellow of a whistle through the mist.

At midnight, however, restrictions were off, and then it was desirable to be first through the entrance channel, for it often happens that the first ship in line gets first attention from the Quarantine and Immigration officers when day breaks. The heavy fog, however, altered the program.

At Ellis Island it was announced that the 20 per cent monthly quota would be strictly enforced. Examination of immigrants will proceed up to the point where the number of admissions equal the allowance, and there the inspectors will stop. Those remaining, if any, will have to go back to the country whence they came.

Fines to be Levied

The steamship lines which carried them will not only have to provide the return passage and pay the expense of detention at Ellis Island, but they will also be subject to a fine of \$200 for each excess immigrant.

Officials of the steamship lines say, however, that they have no fear of an excess. Since May 1 registering agents have been at work all over Europe, and it is known to an adult or a child just how many have embarked. The agents have also said that they were taking no chances on a possible mistake in count, and that the number of passengers has been held well below the actual number admissible.

MRS. S. D. GRAFF ELECTED

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 1—Mrs. Sheldon D. Graff of Boston was re-elected to serve as national president of the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity at the final session of its convention here.

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, July 1—Money was 1½ per cent here today. Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2⅓ to 2⅔ per cent.

Arthur Proal of New Jersey and Mrs. C. E. Rupler of Indiana. The official organ of the general federation, the General Federation News, 325 Washington Avenue, Fayetteville, Ark., is edited by Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read.

R. H. White Co.

BOSTON

Mail Orders Filled, Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled, Beach 3100

Trunks and Bags at Reduced and Special Prices

The best known dependable luggage will be included in this clearance sale. Substantial savings in every trunk in this sale. The price at which each trunk has been selling and the reduced price may be seen on the price tag of every piece of luggage listed here.

Wardrobe Trunks Reduced

Week-End Cases Reduced

Traveling Bags Reduced

Wardrobe Trunks

One Int. Royalrobe wardrobe trunk. Full size.

Double security locking device. Open top style has the best arrangement for holding garments that we know about; safe and solid. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326,

SOVIET THEORIES SEEN IN PRACTICE TO FAIL UTTERLY

(Continued from Page 1)

trading are afforded by two Italian lines (one of them formerly Austrian-Hungarian) which send a steamship here twice a month. But the Italians are losing money heavily. The passenger list decreases with each sailing. There are no freights worth mentioning. Freighters that put into the port find themselves compelled to remain day after day—with heavy demurrage charges accruing—until the profits from the cargoes they carry are mostly eaten up. "The truth of the matter is," a shipping agent told me, "that the misgovernment here makes it impossible for a shipper to get a profit out of trading with Batum. Each month it becomes worse. Soon bringing a vessel into Batum will mean a sure loss. For political reasons the Italian companies are standing the gaff, always hoping for a change that will bring them a chance to recuperate. But they cannot hold out much longer."

The reasons for this are graft, laziness, suspicion, and incompetence. The four results of the attempt to run a country on the basic ideas of Communism. Shippers are held up at every turn by the swarms of officials to bribe and by the exorbitant charges of the labor unions. Officials and longshoremen will work only a few hours a day, and do not care how much delay they cause in starting unloading or how long they take to get the cargo off. The police take an inordinate amount of time examining passengers and cargo, treating every passenger and merchant as well as each other with suspicion. The moment a steamship arrives it is overrun with spies, many of whom are spying on each other. And those appointed to represent the Government are either very young or very ignorant, and there is continual conflict of authority.

Quarantine and Police

When my steamship arrived from Trebizond we had to wait a couple of hours in the outer harbor, or, rather, at sea—until the quarantine arrived in the person of a young woman doctor who could not possibly have been out of the medical school more than a year or two. She started with the third-class and worked up to the first-class in a leisurely fashion, and did no more than look at the people and count them. It was 10 o'clock before we entered the harbor, and it took another hour to dock. Then we waited for the police, who arrived at noon: two boys with bearded faces, who went over each passport, asked numerous questions, and checked up each other as they wrote down the answers. They could not speak English, French, or German, and we had to make ourselves understood through the Italian steward, whose Russian was limited to a few phrases. Everything they put down about us was wrong, even to our names and the numbers on our passports. Some control at a former place had written 572 on my passport in lead pencil, and they were putting that down as the number when I stopped them, and showed the right number to be up in the hundreds of thousands.

Then it was time for lunch, and we had to stop for that. After lunch we waited until the passports had been to the central police station. They were brought back about half-past two, and the debarking of passengers began. It was 4 o'clock before the steamship was cleared. Since morning a host of longshoremen were lounging on the quay, waiting to start work. They were given permission to begin unloading just in time enough to qualify for their day's pay, when the whistle blew. The day's work was over. I understand that this is the usual thing. Not only is the company which owns the vessel stuck for the day's wages of about three times as many men as were needed, without any of them doing any work, but a whole day is lost at an expense to the company that far more than eats up the profit of having come to Batum. Once the freight is on the dock comes the turn of the luckless consignees, who end by vowing that they will be ruined entirely if they receive another consignment.

Host of Hungry Soldiers

As for the passengers, they pass down the gangplank after having their papers inspected by a boy of 18, past a Soviet sentinel of 17, and are set upon by a host of hungry soldiers, each of whom will carry only one of your packages. Three or four attach themselves to each trunk. You are out several million rubles for each piece of baggage before you get it through the customs, after a search that means unpacking entirely, and every paper scrutinized by mere children who cannot read what they examine. Soles of shoes are cracked, and coat collars rumpled for a sound of paper. Women must take down their hair. And there is no distinction of persons, because we are at last in a real democracy where all are honestly equal before the majesty of the law. Once rid of the steamship, those who persist in the folly of traveling must once more present themselves before the town police if they want to stay in Batum over night, or before the railway police if they want permission to buy a ticket to Tiflis. Same delays and same questions—and you don't know whether you will be thanked and facilitated, or arrested, if you offer a bribe.

A youthful representative of the Moscow Soviet, a Hungarian former petty officer of the Hamburg-American Line, still wearing the cap bearing the insignia of his former employment, who was trained in Budapest by Bela Kun, cannot read your Russian recommendations and papers, although he looks at them learnedly, and you must explain yourself in German. His Russian is exceedingly inadequate. He tells you that he is sorry he can do nothing for you, and is sorry also that your Tiflis papers have no meaning and importance here. For Tiflis is in Georgia, while Batum is in Adjaria, and Russia is still another country. And there is a republic you must traverse en route to Tiflis.

Truthfulness of Officials

What strikes one most here as a

first impression is the extreme youthfulness of the officials you meet. Many of them are still in their teens, and an official of 25 is a pretty old man or woman. Recently a Cunard steamer put in here, and a boy of 16 was placed in charge of the ship. He gave his orders to a gruff old British seadog, and the results that ensued can be imagined better than described. But the boy remained the master (and he knew nothing whatever about ships or cargoes) until the ship weighed an anchor. This was explained to me by a pseudo-Bolshevik who seemed happy to relieve his mind in secret, as the result of suspicion of older people. "The powers that be," whispered my informant, "have trained these boys. They are obedient to orders, and cannot be drawn into an argument or have an appeal made to common sense or experience. Orders are orders. Then they are the only ones—the very young—that can be trusted."

The Caucasus promises to afford an interesting material as a newspaperman. First impressions may play one false. But I cannot refrain from recording mine that the American enthusiasts who sentimentalized over regenerated Russia (I traveled much in Tsarist Russia and thus possess the background for comparisons) would do well to come over here and see for themselves how the theories they regard as the step forward in civilization and "the hope of the world" are working out in practice.

MOTOR CONCERN IN \$80,000,000 COMBINE

Head, Which Includes Seven Big Factories, Will Have Headquarters in Dayton, Ohio

DAYTON, O., July 1 (By The Associated Press)—An \$80,000,000 consolidation of manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, and automobile parts with factories in seven states, has been completed here under the name of the Associated Motor Industries. Will Ohmer of Dayton is chairman of the board of directors. The merger includes seven automobile and truck factories in addition to motor, body, gear, ignition plants. Offices will be located here.

Production at full speed will be started within a few days in all plants. It was announced. A number of other manufacturers may be invited to join the combine. Five assembling plants, located in Boston, Indianapolis, Louisville, Oakland, Cal., and St. Louis, will be operated.

All the plants in the merger are owned outright by the consolidation, the titles being turned over in fee simple to the corporation. Including the assembly units, 14 plants are involved. The manufacturing plants are as follows:

National Motorcar and Vehicle Corporation, Indianapolis; Covert Gear Company, Lockport, N. Y.; transmission and clutch makers; Recording and Computing Machines Company, Dayton, O.; ignition, magneto, starter, battery and generator manufacturers; Jackson Motors Corporation, Jackson, Mich.; Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, Saginaw, Mich.; Traffic Motor Corporation, St. Louis; Murray-Tregurtha Corporation, Boston, Mass.; manufacturers of gasoline engines; and H. F. Holbrook Company, New York, manufacturers of automobile bodies.

H. G. Stoddard of Worcester, Mass., and M. Douglas Flattery of Boston are directors of the corporation.

Crowd Continues Its Way

The Free State snipers were obliged to take shelter but went back to their job in a few minutes and put that particular enemy or enemies out of action. The crowd was allowed to continue on its way as usual. In Ireland, women have men relatives on both sides. Round Four Courts one finds relations in the same house holding opposite points of view and all are quite friendly. From some of these it was learned that dispatches are carried for the Four Courts by girls, who do them up in their hair. The Free State Army makes the same mistake as the British, in not searching women.

Rory O'Connor is a clever engineer and it is thought he has tunnels out of Four Courts for transport. He has had men drilling in the mountains for months and some of these are now with him in the Four Courts; others are going about in civilian clothes ambushing Free State soldiers and sniping from windows. Inquiries from some leading business men in Dublin elicited the information that the shops were closed because the acting secretary of the unemployed had told them to "foot freely."

IRISH RUFFIANISM

REIGNS SUPREME

(Continued from Page 1)

league with rebellion. The capture by Free State troops of four such important revolutionaries as Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Thomas Barry and Oscar Traynor should further facilitate the heavy task still to be accomplished of clearing out the snipers' nests throughout Dublin and restoring order outside. In this connection splendid work has already been accomplished in Donegal, one of the very worst of areas concerned, by Gen. Sean McKeown—Mr. Collins' famous former blacksmith-lieutenant—who has captured 1,000 irregulars and seized a number of their strongholds.

Farmers' Eloquent Letter

The following extract from a letter received yesterday by one of The Christian Science Monitor's representatives from a farmer residing near Ballyshannon, Donegal, is eloquent of what General McKeown's operations mean to the people inhabiting this part of Ireland. "Night and day," it says, "we are harassed. Property is seized broadcast and in every case the occupants are evicted from their houses. All motor cars, even those of well-known and highly-respected medical men have long since been seized, and in these cars all the worst elements in the country rush along the roads spreading terror and spoliation wherever they go. When complaints

FIGHTING IN IRELAND TREATED AS SHOW

Boys Play Football and People Watch Them While Machine Guns Are Busy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30 (Delay in transmission)—A belated message from the Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent, evidently sent over by mail-boat passenger and telegraphed from Holyhead, says: "Up to Wednesday evening Four Courts presented much the same appearance as earlier in the day. The walls of the buildings are of peculiarly impregnable stone, three or four feet thick, and the shrapnel fired from the 18-pounders had little effect. In some places fairly large holes were made, but nowhere apparently were the walls penetrated. In fact, one shell just glanced off the wall, whizzing up the street beside the river—not a nice friend to meet while walking along. The correspondent walked down Dame Street late in the evening toward the Castle and the City Hall Half way down Dame Street a derelict armored tender was standing in the center of the road, and a large but cautious crowd was peering from convenient doorways and lanes.

The tender had been ambushed and the driver had crashed into the pavement trying to avoid the bombs.

Boys Play With Plate

The impact had sent the tender back into the center of the road. "It got a bit bashed," a young man remarked to the representative. One plate had been taken off the tender and some boys were happily playing football with it, safely sheltered, they thought, from the fire in the car. The crowd almost forgot to be frightened, so interested did it become in the game. Backing on the City Hall, facing down Parliament Street over Grattan Bridge were several armored tenders, while Free State soldiers were posted at intervals down the road. The Christian Science Monitor's representative stopped to speak to one of them, saying she supposed his men would soon get the men out of the Four Courts. "This army will never get them out," he replied shortly, adding, "I don't want to enter into any argument at all about it." The representative wondered at his attitude, but noticing on the other side of the laneway a small group of young men listening intently, it was realized that these were Republicans.

Sniping Continues Persistently

Putting back that way shortly afterward the Free State soldier was gone, and, by his cheery smile and an expressive wink, it was evident that he had been afraid to speak before, surrounded as he was by the enemy in civilian clothes.

Firing with machine guns and sniping was going on all the time. Turning down a side street the representative came to a road running across Parliament Street, parallel with the river. Here were several Free State snipers and a few lookouts who were requested to stand back, as some of the executive forces had come out of Four Courts and were firing straight up across the bridge. Three Free State boys were busy sniping; the fire was hot and brisk for several moments, the snipers firing and then dodging out of way of enemy's fire. Some Free State started firing machine guns from somewhere at the back, the bullets ricochetting off the walls.

Free State Troops Clearing Out Nests of Insurgents

DUBLIN, July 1 (By the Associated Press)—The Provisional Free State Government turned today to the task of clearing out the remaining nests of insurgents, following the fall of the Four Courts, their chief stronghold.

The surrender this morning of more than 50 rebels who had been holding out in the Capel Street area was hailed as evidence that the morale of the Republicans had been weakened by the yielding of Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, two of their strongest fighting leaders.

The men still confronting not only Dublin but the nation was recognized, however, and the Dail Minister of Defense, in a proclamation to the troops of the National Army declared: "We put our hand to this fight in defense of the people's will, and with your aid we will see it to a successful issue."

More encouraging news was received from the provinces early today, including accounts of victories for the national troops in Buncrana and Letterkenny. The Government forces are declared to be in control of the entire Tipperary area.

Eamon de Valera in Charge

It is reported on good authority that Eamon de Valera is in personal charge of the Sackville area for the Republicans, who are reported to be making elaborate preparations to repulse any attack, even breaking through the side walls in order to connect all the buildings. This morning the windows bristled with rifles and revolvers.

The government movement against the Sackville street area apparently was under full headway during the forenoon. An important move was made by the National Army troops in this direction when they took over the buildings in Sackville Street opposite the block that had been seized by the Republicans. There was a sharp outburst of fire this morning in the vicinity of St. Stephen's Green, on the south side, where the irregulars were reported to have seized the United Service Club.

The total casualties in the three days' fighting have not yet been ascertained but it is estimated they will not greatly exceed 100, the fatalities being placed at about 40.

Insurgents Fortify Post Office

The most formidable insurgents have fortified themselves in the post office and a string of adjoining houses and other houses on Sackville Street with Edmon De Valera reported to be in command. He is said to have his headquarters in the Gresham Hotel, which was the scene of the murder of two of the British auxiliaries killed here, 1920.

On Dublin's bloody Sunday in November the National Army troops quickly countered this move of the Republicans by occupying houses on the opposite side of Sackville Street, which is one of Dublin's principal streets, and perhaps its widest.

Fifty additional Republicans were captured early this morning in Capel Street near the Four Courts.

It is believed the Free State forces have brought up heavy artillery from Dublin for an attack on the Millmount barracks, which have been held by the insurgents for the last two months. Their fortress on the Hill dominates the entire town.

Republicans May Attack Cork

CORK, July 1 (By the Associated Press)—There seems good reason to believe that the Republican forces are mobilizing this evening, preparatory to a move to take possession of the city and occupying strategic points.

Several buildings, including the general post office, are indicated as likely to be taken over by the insurgents.

SAFETY OF GREEK FRONTIERS ASSURED

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 1—General Hadjani, the new commander-in-chief of the Greek forces in Asia Minor, General Exadaktylos, Chief of Staff and Major-General Troupakis conferred today and decided upon measures for the safety of Greek frontiers.

Irregular bands have been causing considerable trouble on the border line in Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus, and the competent manner in which this aggravating matter is to be treated will insure peace for the Greek population of these regions.

are made to the few official Free State representatives, they say they have no control. From Bundoran in the extreme south to the borders of the city of Derry in North Donegal is a hotbed of uncontrolled ruffianism, directed impartially against anybody who possesses anything regardless of their politics or religion. In Ballyshannon, the largest and most prosperous Donegal town, the shopkeepers are compelled to supply all the wants of the mixed Free State and Republican garrison at the adjoining Finn camp recently handed over, completely equipped by the British Government.

Houses Raided and Robbed

"No payments have been made nor will the Free State acknowledge any liability."

The houses of a number of farmers have been entered by men from this camp and considerable sums of money taken. Even the local paper of Republican tendencies, speaking of what is going on, hopes that all sections will co-operate, as it is their bounden duty to rid the country of those graceless ruffians who have taken advantage of the unrest to invade individual rights and under the guise of patriotism, to plunder property and defile the fair name of our suffering country. Yet the same paper contains the report of several robberies under arms, carried out by men from the Finn camp who, when arrested by Free State troops, claimed and were granted the protection of their officers.

The tender had been ambushed and the driver had crashed into the pavement trying to avoid the bombs.

North of Ballyshannon

"The houses of the bulk of whose population is rural, are doing well because of the successive years of good crops, he said. "The peasants everywhere are extremely prosperous. Poland is making marked gains, not only materially but in increased efficiency in government, notably in the management of railroads."

Mr. Villard thought that the German economic and financial situation was growing worse steadily, and that in Austria was approaching the situation in Russia. He expressed disappointment with the cause of France.

While in attendance at the Genoa Conference, Mr. Villard had a long talk with Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister.

"He gave it as his personal belief," said Mr. Villard, "that if help were not soon given by the Allies and the United States in the settlement of the reparations problem and the granting of a loan, there would be serious fighting in Germany before the summer was over."

Further Rise Anticipated

The fact that the long-dated Under-ground issue which is on the same security as the shorter dated war loan has been taken up at a price which makes the yield 14 of 1 per cent less, shows that a further eventual rise in this price is likely.

On the other hand several reasons reinforce one another for the expectation of a fall in the more immediate future. Indeed but for the cheaper investment in the Bank of England this fall would probably have already become marked. The Bankers' Magazine price list of representative securities as at June 19 has been issued this week.

It shows that, compared on that date with the values of a month previous, British and Indian Government funds as a whole are down by only a decimal point of 3 per cent. From June 19 to June 30 prices have been practically maintained, but they have not gone up as would have been the case with the bank rate down and expected to be further reduced if the influences making for a fall had not been operating.

This description has been written of Donegal, but it applies also to the greater part of South Ireland, and it shows what a heavy undertaking is still before the Free State Government. A good beginning, however, has been made. The best hope for Ireland is that what has been done will be followed up with energy.

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The government movement against the Sackville street area apparently was under full headway during the forenoon. An important move

GERMAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OPPOSE "BREATHING SPELL" LOAN

Acceptance of Such Accommodation, They Believe,
Would Make Repayment Impossible

ESSEN. June 7 (Special Correspondence) — Yesterday's meeting of the great industrialists of Germany, which was held at Essen under the auspices of the Union of the Representatives of Industrial Northwest Germany, was symptomatic, in more than one sense, of an impending crisis in European as well as German affairs. The all-absorbing topic was the proposed international loan to Germany. As to this loan there was but one opinion and this one opinion was not reached at the meeting, but was patiently held in common before the meeting.

Why then a conclave of the great captains of German industry? Why the carefully elaborated argument put forth by the general secretary of the National German Industrial Union? Why the solemn pronouncement of a Hugo Stinnes, who is rarely known to speak in public? Why the attempt to emphasize that which was said concerning the international loan through introducing as a secondary topic the tremendously important labor legislation now pending in the National Economic Council, and establishing the overwhelming importance of the loan problem through the indifference of those present toward such a vital question as labor's participation in the management of industry? Unquestionably the meeting was "staged" for a specific purpose and it was the purpose for which it was staged that absorbed the mind of those present. This purpose can be stated in one brief sentence, to wit: Germany must accept no "breathing spell" loan!

Object of Essen Meeting

Before going to Essen in response to an invitation to be the guest of the Union of the Representatives of Industrial Northwest Germany, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had conferred with some of the leading industrialists of Saxony, and had discovered among them, too, strong opposition to any such loan as appeared to be contemplated by the commission of international bankers sitting at Paris. In the ordinary business circles of Germany, however, and in the populace at large men and women were planning their hopes to the loan. Perhaps the meeting at Essen was designed still further to impress international bankers with the uselessness of their present proceedings. Perhaps it was designed to influence public opinion in Germany against the increasing tendency of merely drifting with the tides and snatching at every passing straw.

Perhaps it was designed to put a spoke in the wheels of the present Government's policy of fulfillment and to effect, if possible now, what has all along been regarded by the leading industrialists as the first step toward Europe's recovery, namely, the frank repudiation of the London ultimatum of May, 1921. Perhaps it was designed to initiate that new system of government of which a few are dreaming and of which they expect much. There are other "perhases" but these can wait.

Argument Against Loan

Let me first state the argument against the loan as it was put forth officially, officially at least to the extent that it was listened to and approved by about 150 great industrialists of their representatives, and was received by them with such unanimity as to preclude all discussion let alone dissent. But let me state also that the carefully developed argument of this body of men should not be taken as representing public opinion in Germany. It may come to that before long. Just at present the masses of the German people seem to hanker, if anything, for an international loan on any terms. For my part, I doubt whether it will be granted. For unless a banking syndicate deliberately undertakes to deceive the investing public it can make no loan to Germany under present conditions and pass that loan on to the public.

The German State is bankrupt today, hopelessly so, and no guarantee of an enormous scaling down of the separation award (132,000,000,000 gold marks), and the abolition of the military and economic sanctions (occupation of German territory and supervision of, or interference with, Germany's economic affairs), can be of any value whatsoever. I make this statement on my own investigation of the situation in Germany and I should make it had it not been put forward by each one of the three speakers at the Essen meeting, namely a privy councilor, Herr Buecher, the general secretary of the National German Industrial Union; Dr. Becker, floor leader of the industrialists (German People's Party) in the Reichstag; and Hugo Stinnes.

Fixed Policy of Industrialists

It is well that Americans should be acquainted with the fixed policy of men who, before long will unquestionably exert a tremendous influence on the policy of the German Government in international affairs even though they do not as yet play the first fiddle in their country's political orchestra. This policy, as I have said, is negative (for the present). It is against the acceptance of any loan by Germany unless that loan is made on the basis of the sweeping guarantee stated in the foregoing. They argue, first, that a so-called breathing-spell loan will be disastrous for all concerned. It may stop inflation temporarily, but will lead to even greater inflation within a year or two. Meanwhile it will ruin Germany's industry by stabilizing the mark and thereby depriving industry of its present (to be sure thoroughly unwholesome) opportunity to undersell the world market. Tremendous unemployment will set in and with it will come a new social crisis. Nothing will have been gained. Germany and the other nations of Europe will only be in a worse condition than now.

They argue, secondly, that acceptance of a loan under the present conditions merely binds them the more firmly to the terms of the London ultimatum and these terms they regard as utterly beyond the possibility

beautiful basketwork from Warwickshire.

The Yorkshire students attending the craft schools at Leeds have made special progress in such crafts as basket-making, upholstery, glove-making and embroidery. Spinning and weaving are making great strides in Worcester, Kent and Surrey. Already there are hundreds of spinning wheels being used in the cottages, the high price of yarn having given a real impetus to work of the kind in the home.

This is eminently a country occupation, and there are few things more soothing and restful. Many of the people are anxious to learn weaving, but the high cost of the looms is something of a handicap. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to send the little exhibition on tour to all the larger towns.

BOERS FORCED USE OF DUTCH TONGUE

Afrikaner Clergyman, in Book,
Tells History of Church

BRUSSELS. June 2 (Special Correspondence) — Recently the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred by the Leyden University on the Rev. Herman van Broekhuizen, an Afrikaner clergyman, for his thesis entitled "The Development of the Dutch Church in South Africa, 1652 to 1804."

The close association of the Afrikaner people with the Dutch church is brought home very strongly to the reader when perusing Dr. van Broek-

huizen's book. Step by step, the development of the Boer people is traced, from the handful of Hollanders who, on April 1, 1652, landed in South Africa, down to the present day. It makes clear what has often seemed a mystery, how a small off-shoot of the old Dutch stock has succeeded in holding its own and in developing into a vigorous Dutch-speaking people.

From Jan van Riebeek onward, the leaders regarded it as their sacred vocation to establish the Dutch civilization in South Africa, in order to maintain and develop the Dutch language. Portuguese slaves were addressed exclusively in Dutch. They were encouraged to visit schools where the Dutch language was taught them, and slaves were only granted their freedom if they spoke Dutch. At this moment the language of the former slaves and of the Hottentots is Dutch.

This bilingual policy protected the Hollander from becoming Gallicized when the Huguenot immigration began. In 1619 the white colonists included 900 Hollanders, 200 French and 100 Germans, but the Dutch authorities took various precautions.

The French clergyman was not allowed to preach in French, the children of the French were not allowed to learn anything but Dutch at school "in order that by this means they should be incorporated in the Dutch nation." The different nationalities were not allowed to live apart, but were obliged to mingle. This policy had the desired effect. On July 23, 1742, there were only 26 Huguenots who did not understand Dutch. In 1752 no one under 40 years of age spoke French, and in 1780 the French explorer Levaillant found at the Cape only one old man who understood his mother-tongue.

PAVEMENT BEING LAID ON BEIRUT STREETS

BEIRUT. Syria, May 22 (Special Correspondence) — The main streets of Beirut shortly will reflect considerable improvement due to the laying of paving, which work is now under way.

For the past two years a large quantity of paving stones have been on hand, but for some reason delay has been experienced in undertaking the actual work. However, work now is progressing rapidly in Souk Jamil and when completed here will be commenced in other of the important thoroughfares.

PASSPORT NEEDED IN ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK. July 1 — M. Mario Prochet, vice-president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, has issued a statement warning all persons intending to sail for Italy that a United States passport is required. Mr. Prochet said it had become current talk among travelers that Italy had let down on the passport requirement, and that many had attempted to board Italian ships without the necessary passport.

Fighting in China Formerly of the Comic Opera Variety

**Pet Birds and Fans Were Part of Soldiers' Equipment
and Looting His Chief Pastime**

PEKING. May 4 (Special Correspondence) — The extent and seriousness of the fighting in the civil war of North China between the Fengtien forces led by General Chang Tso-lin and the Chihli army of General Wu Pei-fu, came as a distinct surprise to foreign observers who had long foreseen the struggle between these rivals but who had rather expected it to follow the usual course of Chinese internal struggles. The Chinese soldier had long been considered an excellent in retreat but otherwise having little claim to military ability.

Fighting with a front extending from Changtien, just south of Peking, to Machang, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, and with all the accoutrements of modern warfare, the Chinese soldiers gave a very good account of themselves, and in the early days of the war convinced all observers that they could fight, were not demoralized under fire, and in all had as high a morale as the men of any European armies under similar conditions.

The Chinese soldier has long been depicted as going to war with his fan as his chief weapon and carrying one of the pet birds which are so popular among all Chinese. In many past struggles fighting has been discontinued because of bad weather and temporary truces have been called for meals and during the night. It has been the usual practice for divisions to hurriedly move to the rear the moment actual fighting started and then be busily engaged in the favorite Chinese military occupation of indiscriminate looting. The people have learned from many experiences that the real danger resulting from a civil war is that of being robbed and attacked by routed soldiers only interested in collecting for themselves the equivalent of the pay that is usually due them.

The present civil war has been an entirely different matter. Considered as inevitable by the two military warlords whose aspirations for political power could not be reconciled, it was thought out and planned long in advance. The soldiers, both of Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, took to the field well prepared and well equipped. Heavy guns, howitzers, machine guns, rifles, and all necessary ammunition ready, while the soldiers themselves were equipped with good uniforms, packs, cartridge belts, entrenching implements, canteens, and those of Chang Tso-lin with even dust goggles. An interesting feature of the men, themselves, lived up to the pretensions of their equipment and to the forethought of their commanders. Observers returned from the front near Peking report that the soldiers are well disciplined and well controlled by their officers. They are unaffected by being under fire and act in every respect like veterans of many wars, though those of Gen. Chang Tso-lin are, on the whole, inexperienced.

The Chinese have already proved themselves able fighters and have convinced Europeans in China that with proper organization and training their army may be as powerful as that of any nation. That they can fight along the lines of modern warfare is being exemplified in this war as never before, for one must go far back into Chinese history before finding 100,000 men engaged in a real battle. The constant observation of foreigners in Peking has been that this time the Chinese are really fighting and are proving that they can play their part under the conditions of modern warfare.

RED UNION OPPOSED

SYDNEY. N. S. W., May 1 (Special Correspondence) — After prolonged debate the conference of the Australian Workers' Union, the most numerous and powerful union in Australia, decided to have nothing to do with the Third International Red Trade Union (Moscow).



Miss Anne Baker,
Who Is Manager of the Transportation Department of One of the Largest Tie and Timber Companies in the World

One of World's Largest Timber Companies Directed by Woman

PADUCAH, KY. June 26, 1922 (Special Correspondence) — DIRECTING the towing of at least 2,000,000 railroad ties each year along the Mississippi might be regarded as an accomplishment worthy of note, but Miss Anne Baker, manager of the transportation department of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company here, rated as one of the largest tie and timber companies in the world, who floats this amount annually for her company, declares it depends upon how one classifies accomplishment.

Plainly the policy outlined in the foregoing is negative. It is the policy of saying no. Happily, it was the Monitor correspondent's good fortune to discuss this negative policy, in private, with some of the gentlemen who attended the meeting. They had something affirmative to say, and their views, particularly those of Hugo Stinnes, will, I believe, throw some illuminating sidelights on the great problem of Europe's reconstruction.

BRITISH SHIPPING HOLDS ITS OWN

In Spite of Subsidized Lines Anglo-Indian Company Pays

CALCUTTA. May 2 (Special Correspondence) — A stirring tale was told by its chairman at a recent meeting of the British Indies Steam Navigation Company. This company has a fleet which trades between Calcutta and Chittagong and up the Brahmaputra. It has had to face severe opposition from American, Japanese, German, Dutch and Portuguese shipping, much of it assisted by their respective governments. Despite this adverse factor and the exceptional trade depression and shipping of all lines and countries being laid up for prolonged periods, every boat of the company has been occupied throughout.

New legislation and labor troubles have played their part in increasing expenditure, and the chairman uttered an emphatic warning that the "political game of Muhammadan lawyers to obtain control of the recruitment of Indian seamen, and the 'soul force' exerted on our crews, will end in laying our steamers up."

HOME HANDICRAFT IN ENGLAND TODAY SHOWS HIGH SKILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON. May 30 — For two days a modest but interesting exhibition was held within the stately precincts of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. There the National Federation of Women's Institutes showed specimens of work done in several of the 2,000 village institutes scattered over England. Their promoters aim to restore the best traditions of English craftsmanship in the home, and are succeeding in a marked degree.

From remote villages, some of them far from towns or railways, beautiful work was sent for exhibit. The needlework of a tiny hamlet among the wild moorlands of Wharfedale in Yorkshire surprised even the promoters of the exhibition by its excellence.

This work is done entirely in the country districts, mainly by cottagers in their leisure hours, and its variety is astonishing. The fur craft and leather work are especially good. One of the most beautiful exhibits was a pair of leather gloves in a charming design of brown and white, which would have done credit to a Bond Street shop.

The making of curious old quilts, a country industry in Northumberland more than 100 years ago, is being revived. There also was on display some

Vast Extent of Industry

A friend speaking of Miss Baker and her work said: "Few people realize the vast extent of the tie industry. In the southern timber countries the work of the tie camps combines in it as much romance, drama and picturesque value as those of the much vaunted logging camps of the great northwest. When logs are cut and counted and measured in the tie camps they must be floated on the rivers to their destinations. Vast flotillas of logs passing down the Mississippi, the Missouri and their tributaries, will some day attract the attention of fiction writers to a new and unexplored field. Miss Baker knows this field better, perhaps, than any other official of her company. She is equally familiar with the marine ways and dry docks which the company operates here."

Continuing, this friend said: "Almost every man in the company rec-

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and on Tuesday (Independence Day)

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(just issued by B. Altman & Co.) entitled "The Wardrobe of Babyhood," will be mailed, upon request, to patrons who are interested in the preparation of layettes for infants or outfits for little children.

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DEMOCRACY IS KEYNOTE AS EDUCATORS GATHER

(Continued from Page 1)

past school year is not available at this time, but careful reading of educational publications, with reports from almost every state in the Union, shows clear and unmistakable signs of progress.

"Because the class-room teacher is the very heart of the public school system of America, we will consider first of all the trend of the year as affecting our grade and high school teachers.

"As to the supply of men and women trained for the work, there is still a lamentable shortage. To meet the actual needs of the nation 100,000 new teachers are needed each year, the turnover alone being 75,000. All of the teachers' colleges and normal schools together graduate about 20,000 students a year, a shortage of approximately 80,000 trained teachers.

"It goes without saying that in order to relieve this situation the profession must hold out inducements to the better class of students in our secondary schools equal to the inducements of other professions. The question of salary will, from now on, largely determine the number of desirable young people who decide to enter the teaching profession.

"Not only must these young people look forward to reasonable remuneration for their labor in the schoolroom, but they must be helped through their years of training. It is not asking too much of the State or nation to insist that young people who would be acceptable as teachers shall be prepared for their work without undue strain upon themselves or their families.

Salaries at Low Standard

"There is a disposition on the part of boards of education to hold salaries to the highest mark that has been reached, and in some instances to increase them, but as a whole, teachers' salaries stand low down in the schedule of professional people and are not in proportion to the cost of living.

"As a result of this condition there is a heavy decrease in the number of college graduates now teaching in our high schools—a fact that cannot be passed over lightly. The adolescent youth of our country should not be left in the hands of immature teachers or those of restricted opportunity.

"Teachers in the service show an increasing desire to take professional training. Many are taking extension courses at normal schools and colleges. Much professional reading is being done by groups of teachers in an organized way. The summer schools are crowded to their limits and are doing a great service to the Nation. In 410 summer schools in 1921, 253,111 students were enrolled. By the most conservative estimate one-fourth of the Nation's teachers were in training last summer, and the enrollment in the summer schools of 1922 promises to be even greater.

"There has been a marked increase in professional consciousness among our teachers. The seeds of professional organization which have been sown during the past few years are beginning to bear fruit. Codes of ethics for teachers are being worked out in various sections. Teachers are recognizing as never before the dignity of their calling and their obligations to the public and to themselves as leaders of the young. The teacher who is unwilling to get into line, who has not established this professional consciousness, is already being looked upon as behind the times and "out of the running."

Tenure of Service Recognized

"Among the hopeful signs for the profession is the awakening of Boards of Education and the public to the necessity of stabilizing the profession by the pensioning of those who have given their best years to the service and by the wise regulation of tenure in service.

"The fixing of a minimum salary sufficient to meet the needs of the young teacher, and increasing at such a rate as to retain fine young men and women in the service, is another hopeful sign. In a number of instances the minimum has been increased from \$1000 to \$1200, the increase meeting very generally with public favor.

"The single salary schedule is appealing more and more to the people and to the teaching profession—the same salary to all men and women of equal training and equally successful experience, regardless of the grade or department in which the work is done. There are complex problems to be solved before this can become a nation-wide policy, but it would be a democratic procedure and would do more to free the teachers in their choice of work than any move of recent years. It is thoroughly in line with the spirit of the new education—sound, sane, just.

An investigation recently made by the research department shows that 32 cities in 17 states have adopted some form of single salary schedule. They are as follows:

States	Cities	States	Cities
Alabama:		Missouri:	
Birmingham		St. Joseph	
Arkansas:		Kansas City	
Ft. Smith		Nebraska:	
Colorado:		Hastings	
Denver		Lincoln	
Pueblo		Omaha	
Illinois:		North Carolina:	
Chicago		Raleigh	
Park Ridge		Washington	
Streator		Ohio:	
Iowa:		Cleveland	
Des Moines		Cleveland Hts.	
Sioux City		Oberlin	
Michigan:		Oklahoma:	
Alma		Mustogee	
Grand Rapids		Pennsylvania:	
Minnesota:		Harrisburg	
Duluth		Virginia:	
Virginia:		Roanoke	
St. Cloud		Spokane	
Rochester		Wisconsin:	
		Green Bay	

"There is a tendency to base salary schedules more and more on preparation instead of continued tenure. It is largely in effect in Ohio and Wisconsin and is being worked out in Pennsylvania.

"However, length of tenure is still an item in salary schedules, but more and more we are coming to equal pay for equal service, and equal pay for equal preparation.

More Teachers Sought

"A movement most significant in its

indications is the reorganization of the normal schools into teachers' colleges. New York took the lead by organizing the extension of two-year normal schools to three years, with a four-year requirement as the ultimate goal. Other states have followed, thus demonstrating the fact that standards may be raised even in the face of a serious shortage of teachers.

"The following states have placed their normals on the four-year Teachers' College basis: Kentucky, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

"Out of 167 state normal schools only seven were teachers' colleges 10 years ago. Now there are 32 of them and the movement is gathering momentum.

"Professional organizations among teachers are becoming more and more business like. State teachers associations in 19 states have employed secretaries on good yearly salaries. This means that instead of an inspirational get-together once a year, the associations will become organized factors in education for 12 months in the year.

"The membership of the state teachers associations has shown a remarkable growth. Approximately 400,000 teachers were enrolled in state associations at the close of the past school year.

Rural School Problems

"The rural schools are still in many sections laboring under the disadvantages of poor administration, untrained teachers, poor equipment, short terms and lack of supervision.

"The latter need is perhaps the most immediate. For years to come the lack of trained teachers will be felt throughout the country, and especially in the rural schools. To meet this lack of training on the part of teachers the classroom supervisor, or helping teacher, is the hope of the schools.

"As the public becomes educated up to the idea that supervisors are not luxuries, but the most urgent necessities, they will demand that their schools have the same provision for careful painstaking supervision as a modern hotel, department store or factory. It rests with the superintendents and the supervisors to establish and advertise the worth of classroom supervision that no question will be raised as to the expense of a supervisory force in any system of schools, rural or urban.

Changes Taking Place

"A general interest in the unit of administration in the rural schools of the country indicates that at no distant date the old district or township units will pass into history along with many other institutions of pioneer days. The county unit with its opportunities for better organization, expert supervision, and more business-like administration, is interesting all parts of the country, and will no doubt be adopted in many sections.

"There is a disposition to dignify the office of the county superintendent by the election of real leaders with adequate salaries and such tenure in office as to allow for the working out of educational ideals.

"When such leadership shall have been provided for rural America, we shall have taken a long step toward the solution of one of our knottiest problems—the rural school.

"During the war the building of schoolhouses throughout the Nation was seriously retarded, resulting in part-time attendance and overcrowded conditions for many thousands of children. Reports from the field for last year, however, indicate a speeding up of building programs, partly due to an appeal from Mr. Herbert Hoover to help find employment for the Nation's workers, but we are still woefully behind in many sections of the country.

Question of Finance

"The outstanding problem before educational officers today is that of adequately financing education. As a result of considerable agitation and discussion on part of the public and of noted groups of educators, the American Council on Education has appointed a commission composed of recognized specialists in education, taxation and business, to conduct an inquiry into needs and costs, and has placed \$170,000 at their disposal for the accomplishment of this great work. Under the leadership of Dr. Strayer this commission will make a noteworthy contribution at a time when the need for such information is greater than at any other period of public school administration.

"Our national organization has had a great year. The membership has increased from 60,000 to more than 100,000, and the association bids fair to be the largest professional teachers' association in the world.

"The Journal—our official organ—has grown from a pamphlet of 16 pages at the beginning of the school year to a magazine of 64 pages. Not only has it increased in size, but in the quality and timeliness of the material published. It is safe to say that the Journal is now recognized as the best educational publication in the country.

"The national organization, with its permanent home in the capital city, its body of trained and consecrated office and field workers, and its close contact with the Nation's teachers through the Journal, is becoming more and more a great functioning body in the educational world.

"The field work of Mr. Magill has been especially significant and his influence upon the Association has been of the kind that cannot be easily measured. Coming into contact with thousands upon thousands of America's teachers, as he has in his many journeys across the continent, he has lifted the profession upon the highest plane of service, and has filled their hearts with inspiration and a longing to be more worthy of the place which they hold in it.

Twenty-One States Visited

"The president of the Association has visited 21 states and has addressed all classes of educational workers—students of normal schools and teachers' colleges, gatherings of teachers in county, city, and state associations, business men's clubs, women's clubs, and other civic organizations. She has visited schools

Educators Hailed as Custodians of Nation's Ideals

Welcome From Governor Cox

IT IS a great thing for Boston to be able to be host to the convention of the National Education Association. Representing as it does 700,000 educators throughout the United States, and with a membership of more than 110,000, the significance and value of such a meeting is invaluable. It is particularly appropriate also that the convention should come to Boston. It was here that the first public schools were established. Massachusetts history contains one long line of landmarks in educational progress and achievement. The State and city are fortunate in being able to welcome this great convention—Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts.

Association's Head on Duty of Public Schools

The public school system of America is the insurance for perpetuity of American institutions and ideals, and its constant improvement must ever remain the first duty of the nation irrespective of social, racial and geographical distinctions. In the vanguard of this movement must be the educators themselves to impress men and women with the fact that education is the keystone of an enduring democracy. The teachers must not look for a general recognition of educational values without coordinated and persistent effort to bring them out into concrete expression and fruition.—Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of National Education Association.

Dr. Payson Smith on the Changed Education

The thing that impresses me as most significant in our educational development of the last few years is the change in our objectives from one of individual gain to that of service. Ten years ago we believed in education for the help it gave to the individual; it enabled him to get ahead, to make money, to become financially successful. It was talked by the parents to the child, by the teacher to the student. Now we do not say that nearly so much.

The whole philosophy of the schools has been transformed. It has become socialized. Now we say, "If you get an education it will enable you to understand other people, to get the other person's point of view; it makes you compassionate; you will be more helpful; you can serve better and work better with others in this service."

The important thing about it is the change it has brought to educational procedure. Education today is not so much a race or contest to get the winning places as a practice field with a view to giving the greatest service. Recitations today are a co-operative exercise in which the teacher meets with the child and the children with each other. The happy atmosphere of today's schoolroom in comparison with that drive to win of former days is a change that means much and has been gaining great momentum in the last few years.

The "Democratic Awakening," the educational aspects of which form the theme for the great convention of the National Education Association now opening in Boston, means the social point of view. Democracy is crying out for this. Democracy will be a success only as all unite to make democracy as a whole bring out the social values. We must eliminate selfishness from our student body and from our studies. For this stands in the way of the accomplishment of our democratic ideals.—Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

A Word From Mayor Curley

That the National Education Association should meet in the capital of that Commonwealth which gave to public school education and its higher interests one of the greatest educational leaders and reformers of the nineteenth century—Horace Mann—is entirely appropriate. Massachusetts has always been in the vanguard of education in this Republic and her influence and leadership have operated sensibly to maintain the educational tradition, preserve the respect for learning and leave the policies and ideals of the country. America is a democracy in whose government every man and woman of her citizenship has a share in making, serving and sustaining; and if that government is to be administered with wisdom and security for the peace, protection and happiness of the nation, those who make the government and are the government should be educated.—James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

in almost every section of the Union from the largest city system to a remote rural school 32 miles from a railroad—on horseback—in the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Mountains.

Everywhere she has found an educational awakening, intelligent interest on the part of the public, deep earnestness and a spirit of service on the part of the teachers.

"Perhaps the profession has never realized so fully before that the schools belong to the people and that the people can have the kind of schools they want; in consequence of this realization there is a widespread conviction that every movement for the betterment of education must be led by the home-coming of many others, who show by their spirit and determination that they have reconsolidated themselves to the great task of training the nation's children. They have found by wholeness of experience that the compensations, about which the profession has always boasted, are not fictitious, but that they are happy realities.

"Business conditions throughout the country are on the up-grade. The period of deflation is over; industry has charged off its losses; the financial atmosphere is less charged with doubt and uncertainty, and the country is settling down to a period of hard constructive work in which education is bound to play a conspicuous part.

"I believe that the American people want education as never before and that our chief task is to crystallize this desire into concrete action, and to organize against and rout the forces of pessimism and reaction throughout the country, wherever they may happen to be in authority."

Education Commissioner

Gives Review of Bureau

in Year's Administration

John Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, in addressing the National Council of Education today on the activities of the United States Bureau of Education, said in part:

"At the last meeting of the National Council of Education at Chicago, I undertook to set out some of the most conspicuous evidences of progress in education. At this time it seemed wise to me to give the council some conception of the activities of the Bureau of Education during the first year of my administration.

"The correlation of effort in the Bureau under a unified plan has worked well in each of the divisions established and has, in my opinion, significantly increased the general efficiency of the bureau as a whole. The plan of bringing the various divisions together from time to time in conference and particularly the technical staff has been especially helpful and has brought about a better understanding of the mutual efforts of those working in the bureau and a consequent increase in morale which was been evident to me, particularly during the last few months.

"The organization of the technical staff includes, in addition to the divisions of rural schools, city school systems, and higher education, a number of miscellaneous specialists in divisions which serve definitely more than one of these fields. The service division includes specialists in health education, industrial education, home economics, commercial education, educational legislation, and foreign education.

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"The investigation of home economics instruction showed that approximately 500,000 are now studying

assurance of favorable action, it is safe to say that the administration will recommend the creation of a Department of Education and Welfare, and that the extension of federal aid for the promotion of certain phases of education will be conceded.

Outlook for Education

"Taken as a whole the outlook for education for the coming year is most promising. While many thousands of teachers who left the profession have not returned, we are encouraged by the home-coming of many others, who show by their spirit and determination that they have reconsolidated themselves to the great task of training the nation's children. They have found by wholeness of experience that the compensations, about which the profession has always boasted, are not fictitious, but that they are happy realities.

"Business conditions throughout the country are on the up-grade. The period of deflation is over; industry has charged off its losses; the financial atmosphere is less charged with doubt and uncertainty, and the country is settling down to a period of hard constructive work in which education is bound to play a conspicuous part.

"I believe that the American people want education as never before and that our chief task is to crystallize this desire into concrete action, and to organize against and rout the forces of pessimism and reaction throughout the country, wherever they may happen to be in authority."

The work of the rural school division has been carried on in three ways: First, field work; second, research and investigation; third, the dissemination of information through bulletins, leaflets, circulars, and general correspondence. Perhaps the most novel feature of policy in the rural division is the plan of directly stimulating progress in rural education by reaching rural superintendents and supervisors with knowledge of the latest and most superior practices and with practical and definite suggestions. Formerly the bureau undertook to furnish information only through bulletins. During the past year we have adopted the policy of getting out much material in leaflets, circulars, and mimeographed form which can be quickly prepared and quickly sent out.

In the field, members of the rural division have visited 22 different states

this subject in 6000 high schools, and that it is compulsory in about two-thirds of all the largest city school systems. Home economics is being introduced into about 600 new high schools each year.

The Specialist in Commercial Education conducted 10 regional conferences, the chief result of which has been an increasing number of colleges and universities allowing entrance credits in commercial subjects.

Aside from the Technical Staff of the Bureau of Education there are a number of important divisions, among which are the Statistical Division, the Alaska Division, the Editorial Division and the Library Division.

Alaska Aided

OUTLINE OF CONVENTION TOPICS ASSIGNED TO DAILY SESSIONS

Theme—Education and the Democratic Awakening

Meetings in Mechanics Hall unless otherwise indicated.

Sunday Evening, July 2, 8:00 o'clock

Music furnished by a special orchestra and chorus under the direction of John A. O'Shea. Official pianist, Ida McCarthy. Orchestra furnished by Maurice F. O'Shea.

The Democratic Awakening Presents a New World Outlook

The New Education—W. G. Cove, President, National Union of Teachers of England and Wales; Rhondda, Wales.

Far-Reaching Results of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments—Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, National Council for Reduction of Armaments, Washington, D. C.

Outstanding Features in American Progress—P. P. Claxton, Provost, University of Alabama.

Educational Message for 1922—A. E. Winship, Editor, *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass.

Monday Morning, 9:30

Music furnished by the Ladies Quartet from the Music Supervisors Class, State Normal School, Lowell, Mass., under the direction of Mrs. Field Damon.

Folk dancing by children from the grades, Grace Lennon in charge.

Democratic Awakening Emphasizes Importance of Professional Training for Teachers

Professional Training for Teachers of City Schools—Olive M. Jones, New York City.

Professional Training for Teachers of Rural Schools—Minnie J. Nelson, State Superintendent, Bismarck, N. D.

Presentation of Banners—By Miss Williams to states having largest enrollment in state and national associations.

Improvement and Preparation of Teachers While in Service—Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent, Chicago, Ill.

Professional Standards for Classroom Teachers—Jessie L. Skinner, Portland, Oregon.

State and National Responsibility for Teacher-Training—Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday Afternoon, July 3, 2:00

Afternoon devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of allied organizations.

Monday Evening, July 3, 7:30

Danny Deever, Damrosch, sung by Edward Sullivan. Selected Hawaiian Songs, sung by William K. Hoopii, Hawaiian delegate. The Old Flag, arranged; Annie Laurie, arranged by Gelbel; Sunset, Van De Water; sung by the Lotus Male Quartet of Boston.

Democratic Awakening Shapes Future Educational Policies

Massachusetts Welcomes Educators—Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Schools, Boston, Mass. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

The Profession Appreciates Foundations Early Established in Massachusetts and Her Present Interest in Education—Susan M. Dorsey, Superintendent of City Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Democratic Awakening and Professional Organization—Charles Ormond Williams, President of the National Education Association, Memphis, Tenn.

General Reception

Following the program in Mechanics Hall there will be a general reception and dance in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel. This reception which has been arranged by the local committee is known as the President's Reception. All members of the Association and their friends are welcome.

Tuesday Morning, July 4

The official celebration of the City of Boston for the 4th of July is outlined below. Delegates to the convention and their friends are cordially invited. The official badge will admit.

9:30 a. m. Boston Common. Flag raising by Mayor James M. Curley.

10 a. m. Old State House. According to a time-honored custom, a member of the graduating class of the English High School, dressed in the uniform of a Colonial officer, will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony.

10:30 a. m. Patriotic exercises at Faneuil Hall, Mayor Curley presiding. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, orator.

3 p. m. Boston Common. Pageant entitled Child Lore of America, participated in by 900 children from the various settlement houses of Boston. Superintended by the Boston Social Union.

8 p. m. Boston Common. Customary Fourth of July International Pageant on the platform in the Frog Pond.

10 p. m. Fireworks on Boston Common.

Tuesday Evening, July 4, 8:00

Music furnished by the Meistersingers of Boston.

Democratic Awakening Promotes Progress Toward Realization of Early American Ideals

Democracy in the Classroom—Effie MacGregor Teachers League, Minneapolis, Minn.

The New Outlook—Katherine D. Blake, Principal, New York City.

The Women of America and the Democratic Awakening—Maud Wood Park, President, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.

Message from Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State—Presented by Andrew F. West, dean of Graduate School, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Peace-Time Program of the American Legion—Alvin M. Owsley, National Director, American Legion Commission, American Legion Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wednesday Morning, July 5, 9:00

First Business Session of Representative Assembly

Report of Committee on Salaries, Tenure and Pensions—Salaries Division, Myra L. Snow, Seattle, Wash., Chairman; Tenure Division, Harlan Updegraff, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Pensions Division, Philip E. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.

Report of Rural School Committee—John F. Sims, Stevens Point, Wis., Chairman.

Report of Committee on County Superintendents' Problems—Lee L. Driver, Harrisburg, Pa., Chairman.

Report of Joint Advisory Committee of the National Education Association and the American Legion—J. M. Gwin, New Orleans, La., Chairman for the N. E. A.; Henry J. Ryan, Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman for the Legion.

Wednesday, July 5, 2:00—Mechanics Hall

This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of allied organizations, including a joint meeting in Mechanics Hall of the Departments of Classroom Teachers, Elementary Education, Elementary School Principals, and Kindergarten Education, and the National Conference on Educational Method.

Wednesday, July 5, 8:00

Music furnished by the Gallo Symphony Band. Conductor, Stanislaw Gallo.

Democratic Awakening Demands Improvement in Rural Life

Outstanding Needs for Rural Life Today—George A. Works, State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Consolidation, Supervision, and Administration of a County System of Schools—Agnes Samuelson, Superintendent, Clarinda, Ia.

State Aid for Teachers' Salaries—James Herbert Kelley, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Teachers Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

National Responsibility for the Improvement of Rural Schools—Mabel Carney, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Criminal Inequalities in Educational Opportunities—J. L. McBrien, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

Address—John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 9:00

Second Business Session of Representative Assembly

Report of Legislative Commission—George D. Strayer, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Foreign Relations—Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent, Augusta, Maine, Chairman.

Report of Commission on Research Agencies—Jesse H. Newton, Superintendent, Denver, Col., Chairman.

Report of Illiteracy Commission—Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Sources of Revenue—William B. Owen, President, Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Health Problems—Thomas D. Wood, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Chairman.

Thursday Afternoon, July 6, 2:00

This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of the allied organizations.

4:00-5:00

Channing H. Cox, the Governor of the Commonwealth, will give a reception to visitors to Boston in connection with the National Education Association. The reception will be in the Hall of Flags at the State House, on Beacon Street, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

Thursday Evening, July 6, 8:00

at Boston Opera House

Music furnished by a special orchestra and chorus under the direction of John A. O'Shea.

W. G. Cove, a Leader in Teaching Profession

London, June 13

Special Correspondence

M R. W. G. COVE, who is visiting Boston at the invitation of the National Education Association of the United States to address their conference, is not only the president of the British National Union of Teachers for the present year, but is also to a unique degree, the natural leader of the teaching profession in the present educational crisis. The exalted office he holds has frequently, in the past, formed the climax of careers of useful and able, but not necessarily brilliant service.

Mr. Cove, by sheer force of personality, has won the honor at an early age over the heads of several senior candidates. The boy of teachers which he represents is by far the largest and strongest professional organization in the United Kingdom, and in making Mr. Cove their mouthpiece, the 115,000 members of the union were guided by the fact that he is the supreme exponent of their attitude toward the two chief questions of education those sentences are true and adequate; at the same time the report of the Geddes committee offered an opening for his militant qualities, of which he availed himself in a vigorous counter-attack. "Under the guise of economy," said Mr. Cove, "the committee attempted to destroy our educational system; their report embodies the hopes and philosophy of our social and political reactionaries." Although too strong for certain sections of the public, his pronouncement an accurate expression of the views of teachers.

Abundance of Good Humor

Physically, Mr. Cove is the opposite to what his reputation for combative-ness would lead one to expect. He looks a mere slip of a boy. Success has not spoiled him. He has charm of personality, an engaging and modest bearing, and an abundance of good humor. On the platform, however, he is transformed. There his Welsh origin becomes obvious. His volcanic oratory is the expression of his whole being. No other speaker on the National Union of Teachers platform has ever aroused the enthusiasm which Mr. Cove has evoked in several important conferences.

His career has been remarkable, and it would appear to be only just beginning. Leaving school at an early age he worked in a South Wales coal mine until he was 16. He then entered the teaching profession, was trained at Exeter University College, and became an assistant master in the Rhondda Valley. After serving in the army during the war, he threw himself into local teachers' politics, and achieved a striking success in the struggle for improved salary scales in Wales. Transferring his interest to the national affairs of the union, he forced the pace in the salary campaign of 1918-20, and in the movement for a higher professional status. With the gathering of the storm clouds of economy and the consequent threat to the interests of teachers and of education generally, the members of the union turned naturally to him for leadership and made him their president. It is confidently believed that this honor is but a rung in the ladder leading to higher distinction still.

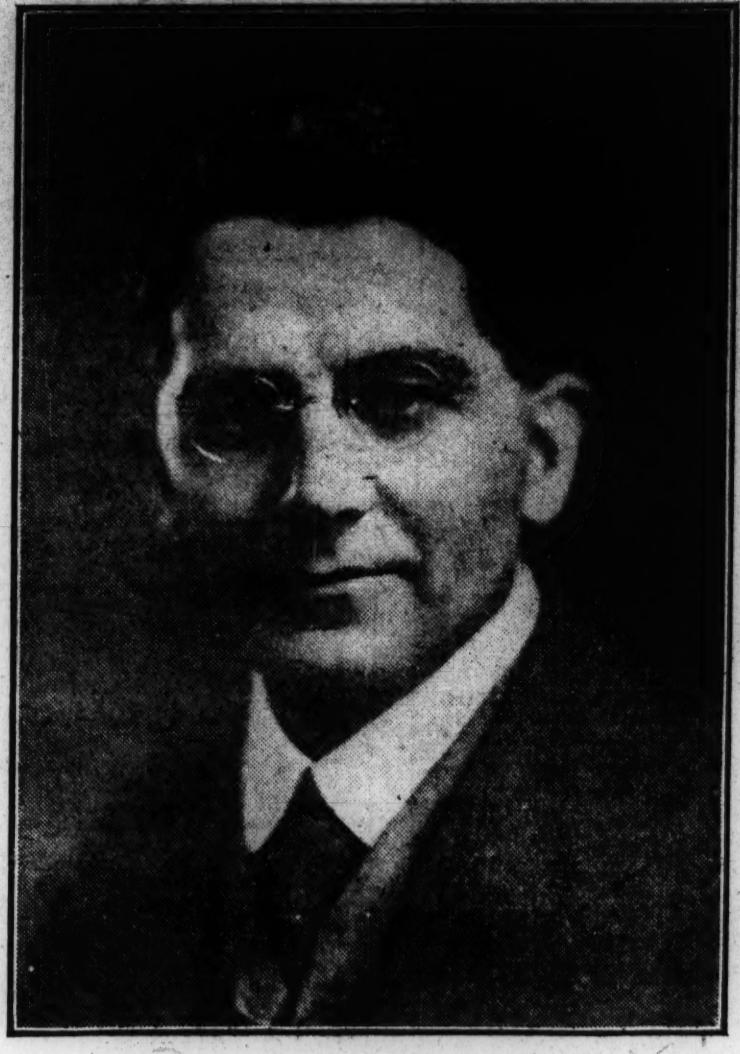
Receives Notice in Press

The address received extensive notice in the press, and Mr. Cove's quality can be judged from a few of its sentences. "All that society has accomplished for itself must be put through the medium of the school at the disposal of its future members."

"Education is a social service and the school a social agent." "It is the purpose of the school to restore the moral value of work by giving our youths a greater understanding of machine processes and a deeper insight into the social character of their labor."

"For us, there is no waste comparable to the waste of human life, and on the other hand no expenditure so fundamentally economical as that which provides satisfaction for the social, intellectual and artistic impulses of human beings."

As a statement of the general case



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W. G. Cove
President of the British National Union of Teachers, Who Is Visiting Boston to Address the Conference of the National Education Association

STUDENTS TO TALK ON CITIZENSHIP

League Will Award Medal for Best Oration

Delivery of orations on "The Duty and Opportunity of the United States to Promote International Friendship" by four students from high schools in Massachusetts will be a feature of the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship League at 2:30 Monday afternoon in the Museum of Fine Arts as a part of the National Education Association program. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, O., president of the league, will preside.

The speakers will be Harris J. Boors, Lawrence, Mass., Theodore J. Cutting, Melrose, Mass., Robert W. Lishman, Lynn, Mass., and Harry O. Page, Swampscott, Mass. They were selected in a state-wide contest conducted by the Massachusetts branch of the league.

The essays were submitted to a board of judges who selected the four to be read Monday. Another board of judges will choose the best oration, for which the successful contestant will be awarded a gold medal bearing the seal of the league. Philander P. Claxton, provost of the University of Alabama, will present the medal.

At the close of the oratorical contest, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, will report on the progress for the year. What is regarded as one of the most important achievements of the year is the introduction into grade schools of an American citizenship course in United States history, consisting of five volumes prepared under the direction of the history committee of the league.

That the aim of history teaching is the training for citizenship in its broadest sense, is the fundamental idea of the series. The sale of the books since their publication last October had exceeded even the anticipation of members of the league most interested in the work, it is said by those in charge.

For 14 years the American School Citizenship League has been allied with the activities of the National Education Association. Its first annual meeting having been held with the association at Denver in 1909. The four-fold purpose of the league is to define the meaning of American citizenship, to stimulate the teaching of American citizenship in the schools, to prepare material for the use of teachers, and to co-operate with educational agencies in foreign countries for the promotion of international understanding.

The "Course in Citizenship and Patriotism," prepared by the Massachusetts branch of the league, stresses co-operative service and respect for and obedience to law as the means through which true liberty can be reached, and emphasizes the fact that "the United States is peculiarly fitted at the present time, the turning-point in world history, to take a leading part in the struggle for liberty and justice."

MAINE TEACHERS GO TO CONVENTION

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1—There will be 800 Maine teachers at the National Education Convention in Boston, according to Harold A. Allen, director for Maine. The membership of Maine teachers in the National Association has nearly doubled since February 1, the present enrollment being 2200. All county teachers' associations and the state associations have affiliated. The Maine headquarters will be at Hotel Lenox. Of special interest to Bates graduates is a dinner to be given by the Boston Bates Alumni Association at Huntington Chambers Wednesday.

Broadway at Ninth

NEW YORK SCHOOL EXODUS AT AN END

Last of This Year's 90,000 Graduates Receive Diplomas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1—About 90,000 students were graduated from the 600 high and elementary schools here during the year which has just closed, it is estimated. The last of the commencement exercises of the day and evening schools were held yesterday, and teachers and pupils have begun their summer vacation.

Two summer high schools, one at Washington Irving High School and the other at the Boys High School, Brooklyn, will be conducted during the next two months.

DeWitt Clinton High School, with its 7000 students, turned out 400 graduates. Washington Irving High School had 652 girl graduates.

Honors were paid during the closing days of the school year to veteran teachers, who are retiring from the service. Among them were Kate M. Stephens, principal of public school 135, who retires with a pension credit for 55 years, and Christine Roy, principal of public school 51, who has served for 52 years.

More than 200 teachers, principals and supervisors, headed by William L. Ettinger, superintendent, will attend the convention of the National Education Association opening in Boston next week.

FEDERAL SUGAR'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, July 1—The Federal Sugar Refining Company for the period April 2, 1921, to June 3, 1922, reports a profit of \$309,644 after \$332,129 interest on borrowed money. After \$127,486 dividends were paid, the net profit was \$182,154. Dividends were \$72,254.04, leaving a credit against profit and loss surplus of \$106,686. The final net profit was \$7,062,474, compared with \$7,067,523 April 2, 1921.

Everything from a good golf ball to a fine canoe

Coolie Trackers of the Yangtze River, Philosophers of Great Brawn and Courage



TRACKERS STRETCHED OUT ON AN EASY REACH

NAVIGATION of the hundred-mile stretch of gorges on the Yangtze River west of Ichang, calls for persistence, courage, care and brawn. These the Chinese boatmen have in abundance. This part of the "Big River," as the Chinese call it, is full of bad rapids and whirlpools. The sides of the gorges are precipitous cliffs rising to 4000 feet.

Steamers of special design have traversed this stretch for 10 years, but they can only run during high water, or eight months of the year. The rest of the year all travel must be by native boats of a pattern 2000 years old. When the wind is up river these boats spread their sails, but unfortunately this is only a small fraction of the time so tracking with a tow line ashore must be employed. Here is where the brawn of the tracker is called into play, for the tow path passes over stony shores, sometimes along a shelf on the cliff-side 100 feet above the river and other times along the shifting shale of a hillside farm.

Over the Rapids

Our houseboat had 25 trackers who dragged us 15 to 20 miles a day against the current. When the big rapids were encountered extra help was employed. To cross the Chin Tan Rapids 200 local men were added to our tow lines. For more than 20 minutes these 225 men put forward every ounce of strength they possessed to pull the boat over the hundred yards of bad water, running at 12 miles an hour. The ropes were taken up inch by inch around stone posts. No rests were allowed for many junks were waiting their turn to get over, so delays were not tolerated. Once over our men resumed their tracking as if no especial effort had just been put forth.

At small rapids the men must work without the posts, so it is no unusual sight to see the full crew almost flat holding the boat in the rapids, with their feet dug deeply into the rocks. Every muscle is taut, the singing has ceased and amid the stillness of the waters the fight to conquer goes on. Only rarely do the men lose control, then they are pulled up standing, as they feel the boat dropping back they quickly fall backward so as to release their harness from the main rope, and not be dragged into the river. If by accident they are not released in time they are pulled off the cliff into the river and lost. This makes the work both hard and hazardous.

A Divine Crew

Sometimes more than a hundred yards of tow rope is let out, this gets caught on submerged rocks or tangled in the ropes of other boats trying to pass. Then the men discard the slight garments and dive under the boat, removing the cause of the trouble. Whenever the boat goes around the crew jump into the water and shoulder the boat off into deep water.

When no tow path is possible the men come aboard and row the boat till the path appears again. At this time they sing and are happy, the men drone out their ditty and stamp in unison on the loose board deck, oblivious to the fall of the head tracker laid upon the back of anyone caught shrieking at the oars.

Happy Chow Time

The greatest time for the crew is now time. When the men first come aboard to eat the captain's rice, they will eat three or four large bowls of rice every few hours. The poor Chinese coolie is only a meal or two removed from starvation, so the trackers come aboard half starved and proceed to get filled up quickly.

Once filled up the daily routine is a breakfast of rice and thin soup before going ashore at daybreak. Around noon the boat pulls near the shore and the men pile aboard, gulp down the rice and return to work inside fifteen minutes. A relish of vegetables is added to the rice and soup at this meal. This vegetable may be mustard leaves, celery, Chinese cabbage, turnip root, lettuce or any coarse leaved green vegetable in season. The basis of the soup is boiled beans, peas or bean curd. Bean curd is a high protein food product made by grinding soy beans under water, adding a little gypsum water and allowing the material to stand all night. A thick white curd settles out. It is sold wet or dried and smoked. The smoked product in three-inch squares and inch thick keeps very well, these are the kind used aboard the boats. The evening

meal

eaten leisurely at the end of the day's work duplicates the noonday repast.

The captain's contract with the men calls for a catty (1 1/3 lbs.) of pork a month. No other meat is served on the trip unless they are carrying foreigners who will give a bonus feast if the journey is shortened by good work on the part of the men. The poorer Chinese families buy meat in two-ounce lots at long intervals. It is luxury and not necessity. The wealthy Chinese are heavy meat eaters, but the real workers live on a practically vegetable diet. The only condiment of the trackers is dried capsicum peppers ground in soya bean sauce.

The cook is an important man on board a junk. He must have the right quantity of rice cooked and hot when

wanted. He must calculate close, for the tracker will not eat warmed-over rice. Any left over is given to wayside beggars. The captain is ever on the lookout to see that this amount is a minimum. Rice is boiled hard for an hour, then steamed in a bamboo colander over boiling water for three hours, when it is dumped into a wooden tub and kept hot while the rest of the meal is being prepared, for the cook has only one pan to work with.

At night after the meal is over the men roll up in their pukails—cotton-wadded comforters—and stretch out on the floor at the front of the boat. Over them is a bamboo matting. They will sleep through rain or any disturbance. Year in and year out this is their routine. Happy, contented lives they seem to live.

Here and There in Astronomy

BY EDWARD SKINNER KING

REMARKABLE changes in the "Crab" nebula in Taurus have been observed by Prof. J. C. Duncan of Wellesley, Mass., on photographs obtained at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California.

This nebula was discovered in 1758 by Charles Messier, a French astronomer. The discovery came rather by accident. Messier was not looking for nebulae; he was following a comet, when this tiny elliptical patch of light drifted into the field of his telescope. It immediately attracted his attention, for a nebula of this kind appears very much like a comet. When a comet hunter sees such an object, either a nebula or a condensed cluster of stars, he does not know its true character, his only resource is to keep it under observation. A comet very soon discloses itself by its motion among the stars. Determining, no doubt, to save other observers similar perplexity, Messier compiled, a few years later, his celebrated catalogue of star clusters and nebulae. The "Crab" nebula headed the list, and is known to this day as M. 1, that is No. 1 in Messier's Catalogue. Other nebulae and star

clusters bear subsequent numbers. For example, the great cluster in Hercules is called M. 13.

Announcement that changes in the Crab nebula had been detected by Lampland at Flagstaff led Professor Duncan to investigate the matter. Engaged in special work at Mt. Wilson, he photographed this nebula using the full aperture of the 60-inch reflecting telescope. For comparison with this plate he had a photograph made with the same instrument by Ritchey about 11 1/2 years previously. Here was afforded excellent material for showing what changes had taken place during the interval between the two photographs. The two plates were compared by means of an instrument called a "stereo-comparator," a sort of glorified stereoscope, by which both photographs were viewed together. Any point or points which have moved appear as standing above or below the general level of the field. It was immediately apparent that change in the relative luminosity of different parts of the nebula had occurred, particularly in the bright region northwest of the center; even more interesting were the movements of certain filaments and condensations of the structure. The motion of these

in general was away from the center of the nebula. As points of reference 12 condensations were selected and compared with 13 closely adjacent stars. By measures with the micrometer of the stereo-comparator, the movements of the nebular condensations were determined. The displacements were all systematically outward from the center, as if the nebula were expanding. The motion of the 13 comparison stars is shown to be quite at random. On the average, the outward radial displacement of the nebular points is 1.54 seconds of arc in 11 1/2 years.

This displacement does not indicate an inordinate velocity of the different parts, as cosmical velocities go, for if the nebula were distant 100 light-years, the rate of expansion would be only about 16 miles a second. As Professor Duncan remarks, it is unnecessary to assume either an extraordinary distance or an extraordinary velocity in the nebular particles in order to believe that the observed motions are real. He exhibits a photograph with arrows entered on it to represent the displacements that would take place if the motions should continue constant for 500 years. The nebula in that time would expand to nearly double its present size. That it will keep on indefinitely is of course uncertain. It is possible that after expanding it will contract again, nor are we sure that the nebula as a whole partakes of the motion of the measured condensations. That the "Crab" nebula has been found subject to change, may explain why it looks so little like a crab. At the present time there is certainly no appearance of any "claws" to suggest its name.

At the meeting of the Union at Rome May 2-10, more than 100 delegates were present, coming from England, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States, Japan and other countries.

Through the vigorous work of the

members of the 32 committees appointed at the Brussels meeting in 1919, programs had been prepared for the meeting. The general purpose was discussion. The period of the present comet is set at five years or more. When more observations are available the definitive orbit may be found materially different.

Cassiobury Park on Edge of Fast Advancing Watford

Not a single bid was forthcoming when the auctioneer in London offered Cassiobury Park and mansion for sale, and the lots were withdrawn. Cassiobury is one of the stately homes of England, the famous seat of the Earl of Essex, whose family has been there for centuries, a house packed with all the treasures that wealth accumulated with the passing of the years. But Cassiobury has this misfortune, that it stands on the edge of Watford, a once quiet town in Hertfordshire which of late years has grown so enormously that the traffic has to be regulated by the police. Thus it has happened that the estate of Cassiobury has acquired a vastly increased commercial value, and its 870 acres are practically the only land available for the extension of the town.

For the present bidders are "shy," but they will come round, for Watford must have these broad Cassiobury acres if it is to develop. What of the house? Cassiobury once belonged to the monastery of St. Albans, but on the dissolution Henry VIII gave it to Sir Richard Morrison, who began the erection of a fair and large house, situated upon a dry hill, not far from a pleasant river in a fair park. But the chief part of Cassiobury, as we

know it today, is due to the first Earl of Essex, while Wyatt at a later date added a story and made some external alterations.

The glories of the park are its noble cedars, beeches, and chestnuts; not to mention the small bay tree grown from a slip taken from Virgil's grave; the glory of the house is chiefly to be found indoors. When Evelyn visited it in 1680 he "liked well" one room "parquetted with yew," and the Irish marble mantelpieces "brought by my Lord from Ireland when he was Lord Lieutenant, and not much inferior to Italian." These mantelpieces vanished under Wyatt's vandalistic hand, but the six out of the ten reception rooms decorated by Grinling Gibbons remain intact. So does his staircase of soft wood, its perforated panels of acanthus and foliage carved out of the solid. Gibbons, who was appointed carver to Charles II at eighteenpence a day, is everywhere, in several of the rooms he encased the portraits with deeply carved "surrounds" of fruit, flowers, and birds, and treated the oak doors in the same characteristic fashion.

The Turner pictures were sold 25 years ago, but there still remains a contemporary portrait of Henry IV, a portrait of his consort, and examples of Ley, Tenier, Vandyck, Reynolds, Kneller, Lawrence, Holbein and Lansdowne. Relics of Charles I abound, a lock of hair in a crystal locket, a piece of his ribbon of the Garter.

A short time ago King George and Queen Mary motored out to Cassiobury and inspected the park and the house and its treasures. Their visit set alive the rumor that they were looking for a future home for the Duke of York. They may be looking, but it will be odd indeed if their choice falls on a country mansion that stands in increasing danger of being surrounded by the overflow of bricks and mortar from Watford.

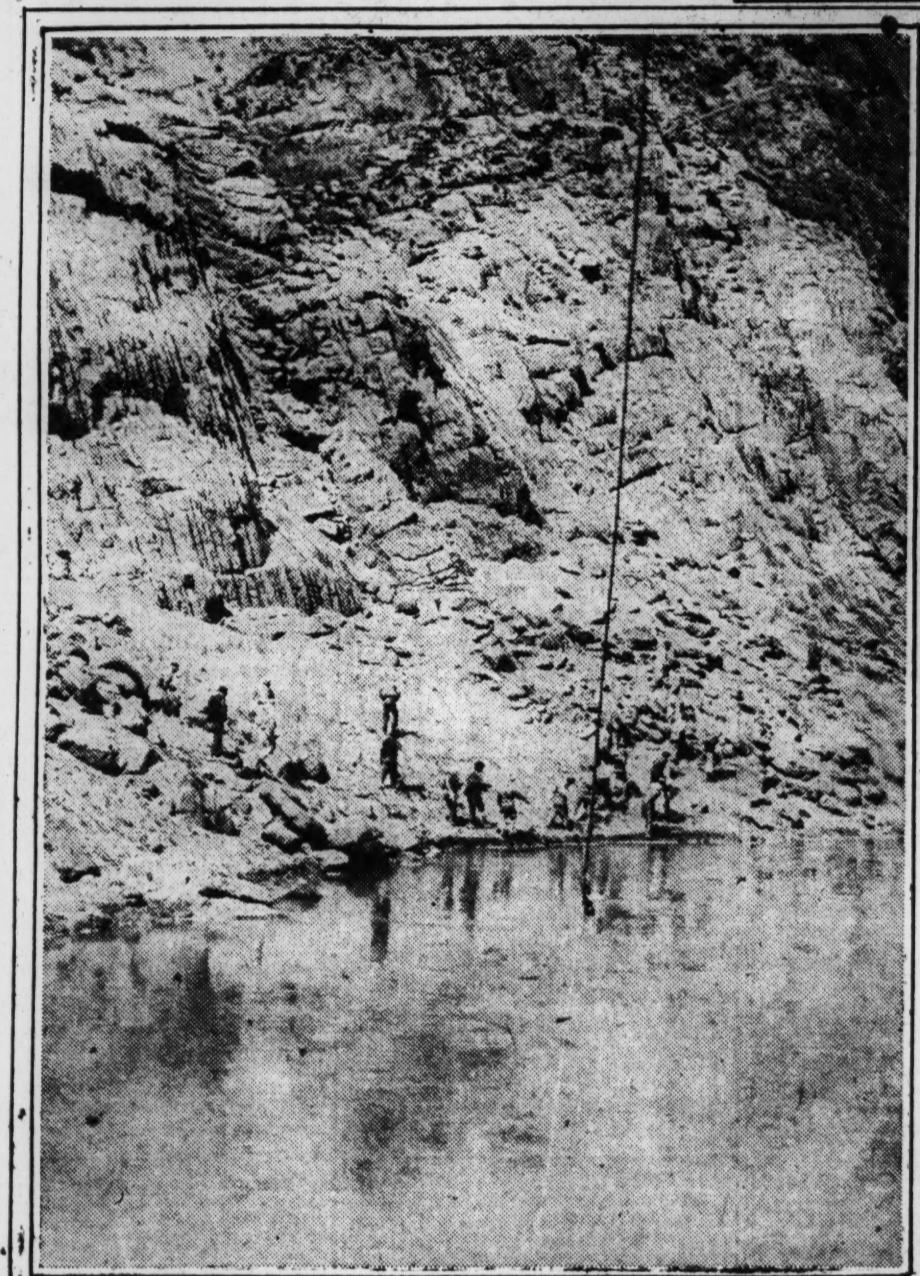
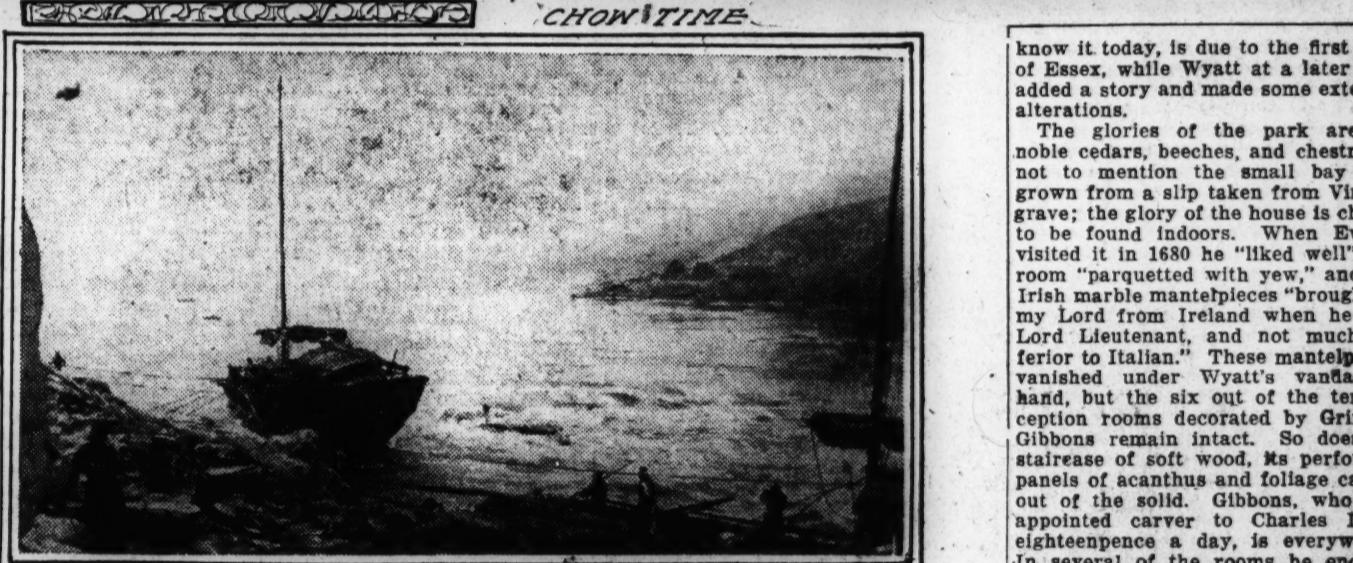
Established 1858
Sawyer's Crystal
BLUE

AND
AMMONIA

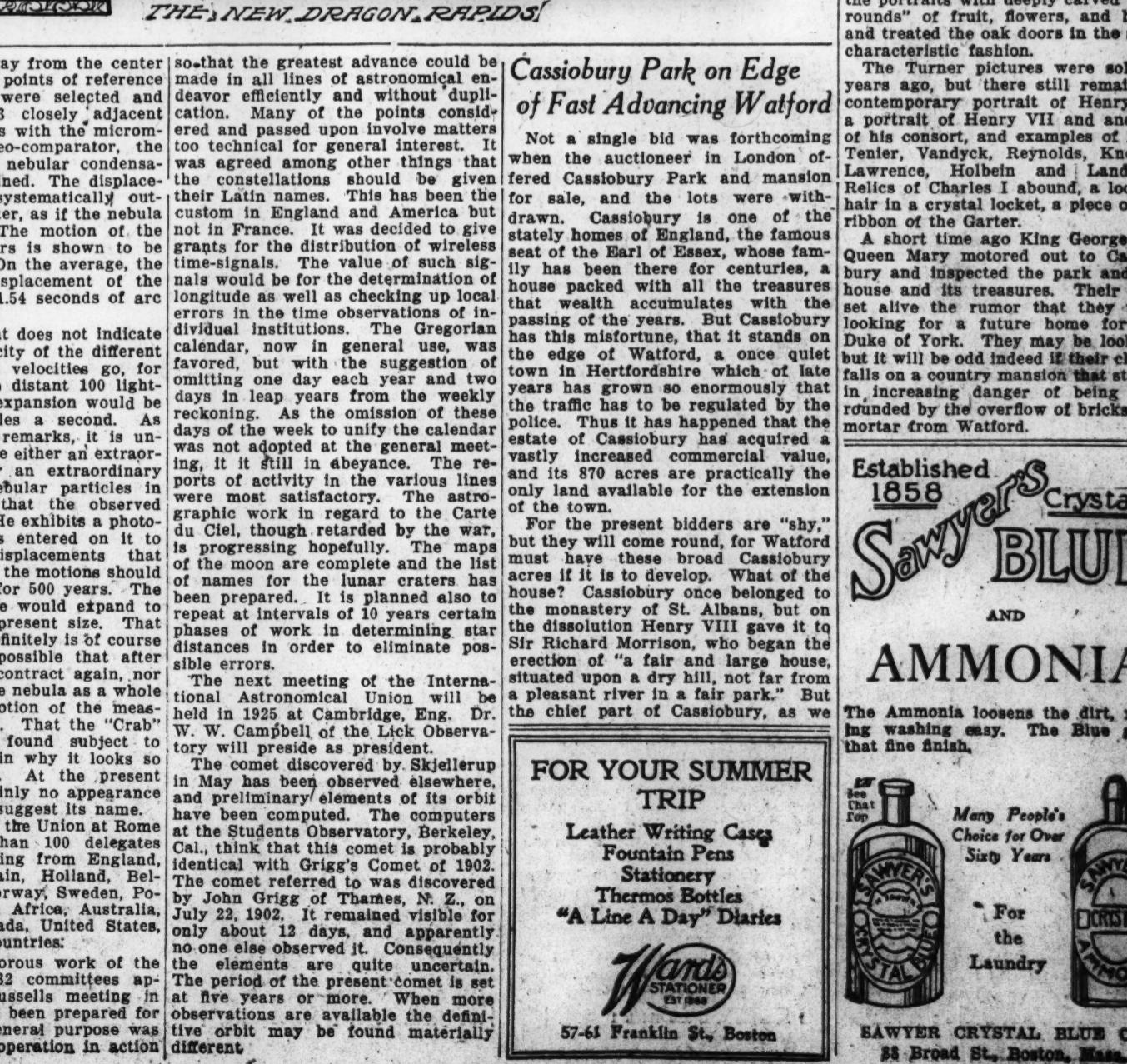
The Ammonia loosens the dirt, making washing easy. The Blue gives that fine finish.



SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO.
55 Broad St., Boston



TRACKING AT BOTTOM OF CLIFF



FOR YOUR SUMMER TRIP
Leather Writing Cases
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"A Line A Day" Diaries
Wards STATIONER EST 1848
57-61 Franklin St. Boston

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EAST MEETS WEST IN THE DOUBLES

PHILIP BETTENS MEETS DEFENDER

Two Championships Are Decided

Neer and Davies, Leland Stanford, and Williams and Wheeler, Yale, to Battle

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 1 (Special)

—For the second successive year, it is the East against the West, in the Intercollegiate tennis doubles final. Yale University and Leland Stanford Jr. University of California will meet here this afternoon for the title, as a result of their semi-finals victories late yesterday.

A year ago, it was Harvard University paired off with the University of California in the final round, and for a while yesterday it looked as though the Crimson might figure again, but both Cambridge teams were forced out.

Yale earned its right to play for the title when G. M. Wheeler '23 and L. E. Williams '23, who has also reached the final in singles, decisively defeated the University of Oklahoma team, consisting of R. K. Parks '22 and G. J. O'Connell '24, 6-4, 6-2, after the Oklahomans surprised the gallery by eliminating R. N. Bradley '22 and G. C. Guild, 24 of Harvard earlier in the afternoon.

Leland Stanford's pair, P. F. Neer '22, the debroned singles champion, and J. M. Davies '22, after a poor start, came through with a brand of tennis that completely swept Harvard's No. 1 team, Morris Duane '23 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, off its feet, and the Californians won out 5-7, 6-0, 8-6.

Thus Yale and Leland Stanford batte this afternoon, after L. E. Williams '23 of Yale and W. D. Brown '22 of Washington University of St. Louis have decided their singles final. The Californians are slight favorites in doubles, and Williams is favored by the majority in singles.

It took Neer, and Davies quite a while to get warmed up in their match with Duane and Pfaffman, with the result that the Crimson pair ran out the first set 7-5. Neer, in particular, was erratic in this set. Davies, and Duane, doing the bulk of the work for their respective sides. When the California pair settled down in the second set, and drove the Harvard team from one side of the court to another, it was easy to see that they were just striking their stride. Neer, and Davies, did not allow their opponents a single game in the second set, their play being almost perfect.

Harvard put up a real battle in the third and deciding set. Pfaffman outshining Duane in this session. Once Pfaffman raced to the side of the court and knocked over a whole row of seats in seats in order to make a pretty return of a Davies' shot, that spun off at angles. Duane was guilty of a number of foot faults, which seemed to upset his playing. The point score:

FIRST SET
Neer and Davies..... 2 4 4 3 3 7 0 4 4 0 1 - 34 - 5
Duane and Pfaffman..... 4 0 2 5 5 4 2 1 4 4 - 40 - 7

SECOND SET
Neer and Davies..... 9 4 5 5 4 4 - 41 - 6
Duane and Pfaffman..... 7 2 2 3 3 2 - 19 - 0

THIRD SET
Neer and Davies..... 6 4 1 4 4 2 4 0 3 4 2 4 4 - 46 - 8
Duane and Pfaffman..... 8 0 1 2 2 4 2 4 5 2 4 1 0 - 39 - 8

Parks and O'Connell of Oklahoma, in their second appearance of the day, made it interesting from the start of the match against Yale's stars, Wheeler and Williams, but the latter soon forged ahead and won with ease, Williams playing brilliant tennis all the way. The summary:

DOUBLES—Third Round
K. Parks '22, and G. J. O'Connell '24, University of Oklahoma, defeated R. N. Bradley '22, and G. C. Guild '24, Harvard University, 6-3, 6-4.

Semi-Finals

P. F. Neer '22, and J. M. Davies '22, Leland Stanford Jr. University, defeated Morris Duane '23 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, Harvard University, 5-7, 6-0, 8-6.

G. M. Wheeler '23, and L. E. Williams '23, Yale University, defeated B. K. Parks '22, and G. J. O'Connell, Oklahoma University, 6-4, 6-2.

MIDLAND PAL WINS IN FOUR CLASSES

BABYLON, L. I., July 1 (Special)—Midland Pal, James S. Birmingham's chestnut gelding, which sprung a surprise at the recent Huntington Horse Show by leading all veterans in the judging, won all blues in the four saddle classes in which he was entered on the opening day, yesterday, of the second annual Babylon Horse Show, held on the Nursery Farm of Maj. August Belmont at North Babylon.

In the open jumping class Michael J. Deveny won the blue with Barret, a brown gelding, and second place with Blackwatch. In the hunters and jumpers touch-and-go sweepstakes, Blackwatch won first place, with Barret fourth.

Others to win blues were J. W. Robertson, with Prince, in the single farm or work-horse event; John Mulcahey, with Belle of Troy, in model polo mounts shown in hand; Sequoia Farm, with South Carolina Blosoms, in colts suitable to be saddle horses; J. W. Robinson, with Buster and Prince, with pairs of farm or work horses; Miss Becky Lanier, with Dixie, in mares suitable to produce polo mounts; Mrs. Frank A. Box, with Mistletoe, in novice jumpers.

Peach Blossom, ridden by Miss Jean Salla Regan, won first in novice saddle ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Won Lost P.C.
Indianapolis..... 45 26 .624
St. Paul..... 42 26 .618
Minneapolis..... 40 28 .585
Milwaukee..... 36 35 .490
Columbus..... 33 38 .458
Louisville..... 33 33 .458
Kansas City..... 29 46 .387
Tokio..... 23 47 .329

RESULTS FRIDAY

Indianapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 2 (8 innings).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 4, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 4, Mobile 1.
Nashville 3, Little Rock 1.

PROF. L. D. COX SELLECTS FIRST ALL-AMERICAN LACROSSE TEAM

Season of 1922 Is the Most Brilliant in the History of the Game in the United States

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 1 (Special)—The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, selected by L. D. Cox, editor of the lacrosse guide for 1922, the members of the first All-American lacrosse team selected in the history of the sport. Professor Cox is head of the Landscape Engineering Department of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, coach of the Syracuse University team, undefeated national champions for 1922 and also winners of what was tantamount to an international championship having defeated both Toronto and the English team from Cambridge and Oxford, which team the Syracuse coach represented in the United States.

Another final round event brought two Chicago misses in the girls' singles championship contest, and Miss Emma Marx won the trophy by defeating Miss Frances DuBarry, 6-0, 13-11.

Young Bettens was able to conquer Bastian, who last year won the West's Intercollegiate Conference A. A.

individual championship, by a sterling display in the fifth round of the men's singles. The scores were 10-8, 7-5.

The result qualified young Bettens to play with W. T. Hayes of Chicago, defending state champion, in the semi-final round this afternoon.

Although somewhat erratic, Bettens won the match from the Indianapolis player by his forcefulness. He carried the attack to Bastian and kept the latter on the defensive at the baseline, where Bastian stayed even during Bettens' occasional streaks of unsteadiness.

As the match proceeded the Californian was the player who made the opportunities for a great majority of the deciding shots, and he always possessed the stroke to exploit them.

Three Chicago women players attained the semi-final round in singles, along with one from Indianapolis.

They were: Miss Marion Leighton, last year's Illinois state champion; Miss Marian Strobel, Miss K. M. Waldo, and Mrs. H. S. Adams of the Hoosier capital city.

Miss Waldo had the most strenuous opposition of the quartet, when she played and defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey of Chicago in the fourth round, 6-2, 9-7.

Four teams of power entered the semi-final divisions in the men's doubles, being: W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squier, Chicago; R. H. Burdick and Bastian, Indianapolis; Bettens, San Francisco, and R. R. Coffin, Providence, R. I., and W. T. Tilden 2d and Werner, Philadelphia. The first two pairs will meet in the upper bracket of the semi-finals this afternoon and latter two in the lower bracket.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round
A. M. Squier, Chicago, defeated George Lott Jr., Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round
W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Werner, Philadelphia, defeated A. L. Green and George Lott Jr., Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squier, Chicago, defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey and A. P. Hubbell, 6-2, 9-2.

R. H. Burdick and F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Stanley Bates and Ralph Rice, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round
H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. B. Dowling, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss Marion Leighton and Mrs. R. E. Stewart, and Mrs. Bell Dowling, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

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WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Chinese Company Presenting Series of Operas in Toronto

Toronto, Ont., June 26

Special Correspondence

THROUGHOUT the month of June, the Lin Yick company of singers and actors known in the Chinese language as "Lock Tin Chou" has been playing in Toronto, and within a fortnight of their arrival commenced to attract considerable attention among the English-speaking public, which is interested in the precious or aesthetic side of the theater. The knowledge most of us possess of the Chinese drama is extremely vague, but the exotic character of the music which is a radical part of it, the truly marvelous beauty of the costuming, and the pantomimic ability of some of the actors in this company has fascinated the attention of those of us who "see through the glass darkly" in connection with this ancient and traditional art form.

The managers of the Lin Yick Company, Wong Yee Sang and Lim Shaw Kam are said to have from Hong Kong, and the writer is informed that it was the success that the organization enjoyed in interesting not only Chinese auditors but curious Occidentals, that prompted them to come to America. The company has played with success in San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast and came to Toronto direct from Vancouver, B. C. New York, the Mecca of all actors is stated to be its present goal.

Chinese drama is, according to our western definitions, opera—or, to put it more exactly, opera comique in the rigid French sense, since it intermingles spoken dialogue with musical episodes. The Lee Yick Company presents an innovation that surprises those familiar with the Chinese theater only through academic channels; for it contains several singing actresses. Now all accounts of the Chinese theater, written up to 10 years ago, contain the statement that actresses have not been permitted on the Chinese stage for several centuries. It was in ancient time customary to have female roles, which constitute a very important factor in most of the dramas, played by women, but since the days of the Emperor K'ien-Lung it has been compulsory that feminine parts be played by boys or men. One surmises that it is to reforms introduced since the establishment of republican institutions that we owe the presence of Chinese women on the stage today—a manifestation of the emancipation of women which is said to be slowly taking place in the flowery kingdom.

Little Regard for Surroundings

In the very heart of Toronto lies a large block of territory which is almost entirely given over to three alien races, Polish and Russian Jews, Italians and Chinese. In the center of it is a Yiddish theater, and it is this institution that has been temporarily taken over by the Chinese population for their own entertainment. The nonchalance with which Chinese stage managers adapt themselves to any surroundings is proverbial. In this instance they left standing the scenery, even to the cheap eight-day clock which had been used for a domestic interior in a Yiddish play; put their orchestra at one side of the stage, and proceeded to stage their own effects in a small space in the center. The contrast between the priceless fabrics used as drapes, and in the gorgeous costumes of the characters, with the crude canvas drops and wings proved as incongruous as anything one has ever seen in a theater. Yet somehow or other the actors, perhaps by dint of the weird but suggestive music that accompanied them, did manage to create that indefinable quality—illusion.

Those who have seen Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn's celebrated production, "The Yellow Jacket," will remember the immense interest that attached to the property man who came in and out of the picture arranging the drapes and furniture for each ensuing scene. In precisely the same manner does the property man of the Lee Yick organization go about his business, occasionally dropping down into the auditorium to chat with friends when some long episode gives him a respite. But his presence does not disconcert the actors or the natives among the audience. Similarly one of the orchestra who feels himself due for a rest will get up and walk across the stage. When one thinks of our temperamental Occidental actors, who "go up in the air" if there is a whisper in the wings, the complete poise and concentration of the Chinese thespians fills one with amazement. A more rigid intenitess on their work, a more complete detachment from their surroundings, except when routine compels them to address the audience directly, could not be imagined.

Gradation of Tone and Rhythm

The ordinary assumption with regard to Chinese theatrical music is that it is all meaningless noise, but careful attention soon dispels this rash conclusion. Noisy it is for the most part, but to the attentive ear is revealed very subtle gradations of tone and curiously suggestive inner rhythms. The orchestra consists of four or five stringed instruments, that look like grotesque variations on the banjo form—some large, some small. But they are not plucked; the tone is evoked by the use of bows equally grotesque. The leading musician uses a violin with a very small belly and a bow so large and twisted that it looks like the bough of a tree. The high squealing tone he produces, while endlessly reiterating the same phrase, persists until it haunts the imagination, and ceases to seem unusual after a few minutes. But the "atmosphere" is chiefly created by the steady beating of a wooden instrument that is like a xylophone but with two tones. This performer is seldom idle; when he is not playing he quietly rubs one of his little sticks against a wooden block with a gentle sound as though he were counting the bars until the next entry of his instru-

ment. One soon discovers that the actors though stately, move and gesticulate to the minute rhythms of the music. Thus there is a real unity of ensemble.

In the Chinese dramatic form the chief characters first sing the narrative, and then act the episodes, sometimes to music, and sometimes in unaccompanied colloquial speech. On the evening I was present a domestic drama "Tong-Wang-bo-Theu" was in progress. The earlier scenes introduced several men wonderfully robed who made long speeches with much ceremony; they seemed to concern a young man of distinguished appearance, and later I gathered from a Chinese spectator that the young hero had been working for the government and had got no money. He had, it appeared, come back to his province to appeal to his grandfather, evidently a mighty magnate, for funds and the whole family had been called into council. And then the plot shifted to a comedy that, with a very slight clue, could be easily followed. The Chinese do not darken the stage and play in a brightly lighted theater, but in one scene it was made abundantly clear by gesture that all the characters were supposed to be in the dark. All this was to the accompaniment of music with a subtle comic suggestion.

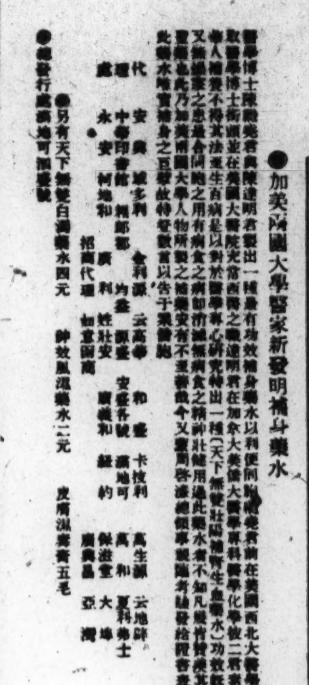
Story Known to Audience
It seems a very far-drawn simile, but somehow this Chinese opera in its orchestral illustration of phrase and action made one think of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande." The crashing of cymbals was only introduced for the entrances of new characters or to put the climax on some ceremonial scene, but the other musicians played intolerably loud. I asked a Chinese spectator why the audience did not object to the voices being so frequently drowned out. He told me that the spectators knew the story already. The actresses sing in a high falsetto that is not shrill but plaintive like the wailing of kittens. The men seemed to have more difficulty in making themselves heard. The intensity of expression was remarkable, and it was often impossible to refrain from laughing with the audience at some said by a comedian, even though one did not know what he had said. There was no grimacing, but a humorous twist of speech that touched one's risibility. The most talented member of the organization from the western standpoint seemed to be the girl who played the part of the hero's wife—a true mime, who did everything in a spirit of piquant fun. The girl who played the wife's handmaid, though she really had better opportunities, seemed stolid, according to our critical standards. But the impersonator of the hero had a certain quality of distinction that any "leading juvenile" of the Occident might envy.

The enjoyment of the audience at these performances gives the outside visitor a new angle on the race. Ordinarily the Chinese fellow citizen seems a very grave person, but unquestionably he can laugh—suddenly, briefly, but with magnetic heartiness.

Contests Announced for Young Musicians

PEORIA, Ill., June 27—The National Federation of Music Clubs will conduct state, district and national contests for young professional musicians trained in the United States, in 1923. The contests will be held in sequence, the federation announces, state contests between Feb. 15 and March 30, district contests between April 15 and May 5, and the national contest in June, the exact date to be specified later. Aspirants are now preparing for the contests, according to federation officers. Singers, violinists and piano players will compete.

The purpose of the contests is defined by the federation as "to recognize the superior ability of American music teachers by bringing their artist pupils into prominence; to encourage and inspire music students to greater effort in artistic achievement; to give opportunity and publicity to the most talented young musicians in America, and to aid them upon a professional career."



Program of Chinese Opera Given in Toronto Theater

Milne's "The Dover Road" Is Well Received in London

London, June 13
Special Correspondence

Haymarket Theater — "The Dover Road," by A. A. Milne. The cast: Dominic Allan Aynsworth
Donald Ferguson
Waiter Lake
Joyce Kennedy
Kitty Strudwick
Mr. Latimer Henry Ainley
Nicholas Hannen
Anne Nancy Atkin
Eustasia Athene Seyler
Nicholas John Deverill

THE fact that A. A. Milne's latest comedy has proved one of the complete successes of a very poor Broadway season caused its production at the Haymarket to be looked forward to with even higher expectancy than is usual, in the case of a new play by this dramatist. Nor was that hope altogether disappointed. London, as a whole, has indorsed the verdict of the New York audiences, and has taken the new comedy to its heart. "The Dover Road" should establish itself among the favorites that not even a prolonged heat wave will quite be able to extinguish.

In Lightest Vein

Mr. Milne's latest fantasy—or farce, if you will, since the last two acts are nothing else—is in his lightest vein, and reveals again, along with serious faults, his now familiar excellencies—literary grace and fantasy, fresh, witty and natural dialogue, lively episodes and much happy, human charm. The characters, it is true, are all artificial; but he contrives his situations so cleverly, and invents for them so much ingenious business, that our amusement never flags. At a Milne comedy the actors, as well as the audience, always give the impression that they are enjoying themselves. And not even a dramatist can accomplish that.

"The Dover Road," however, in common with "The Truth About Bladys," has one most serious defect. Its first act is dramatically on a much higher level than the others, and raises hopes that are not fulfilled. One would say that when the author, under Barrie's influence, first conceived this comedy, he intended, after the Barrie manner, to bear his audience away into a fantastic world of his own creating. In the first act, with its atmosphere of bewilderment, mystery, and humor, he does so; but the flight is not sustained, and the last two acts lose all imaginative significance, and fall away into little better than farce. Mr. Milne, it seems, has not yet acquired the power of sustaining a dramatic idea. When he does so, we may have from him a play of a much higher order

than anything that he has written yet. Meanwhile the public must rest content with "The Dover Road," the story of which—since it has been told already in reviewing the New York production—need not be repeated here. Enough to remind the reader that the mysterious occupant of the house on that famous highway is a kindly, interfering, domineering millionaire, who, well disposed toward his fellow-travelers through life, and amably wishful of their happiness, loves to waylay a selection of the eloping couples that, in automobiles, pass his way; and to detain them for a few days—by physical force if need be—the while that he, and his highly trained staff of menials, contrive to surfeit them with each other's society, that, before ever the week is out, each couple has seen the error of its ways. The first act, as has been already mentioned, is by far the best; but the situations throughout are very funny, and the close of the last act, wherein the dramatist bravely resists any impulse toward a conventional ending, is handled in a most masterly way. Milne, in this play, may indeed have borrowed a little of Barrie's fantasy, but his sentimentality he has left well alone.

An Excellent Cast

As for the acting, there are few better cast productions in London. Henry Aspinley, as the whimsically tyrannical host, and Allan Aynsworth, as the pompous and tremendously overwhelming butler, both play with force and a happy union. Nicholas Hannen, and John Deverill, as the two sloping husbands, are most amusing in the characters of an explosive lordling and a vacuous ass; and Miss Athene Seyler, as runaway wife, with a passion for "cossing," brings to her work the arch and bubbling humor that, in her peculiar line, gives this actress a place alone among the character comedians of the day. Her reading of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" to her husband, is an object lesson in this kind of fun. Miss Nancy Atkin is a very pretty woman, and plays naturally, and with a quiet charm and intelligence that greatly please the house. Mr. Milne will one day do better work than this, yet "The Dover Road" is a play not to be missed, since it may an anchorite could sit solemnly through it.

P. A.

Two London Theaters Go Back to Drama

LONDON, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—After a long (some people think over-long) excursion into other realms, both His Majesty's Theater and the Adelphi are going back to "straight drama." The former house will reopen with Somersett Maugham's new play, the scenes of which are laid in China and India; and the Adelphi has already reopened with a piece by a new playwright. It is, moreover, written by a woman, Miss Ethel M. Dell, an exceedingly popular novelist who has dramatized one of her own stories, "The Way of an Eagle." The Adelphi stage has been trodden by practically every British actor and actress of note during the greater part of the last hundred years. Prominent among such was Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who relates that she was dismissed for "incompetence," while appearing there at the start of her career. Its "palmy days," however, were in the late 'nineties, when William Terriss was playing the virtuous hero in a succession of rank melodramas.

Time was when France sent farces to England, and no others were considered suitable for London consumption. Now, however, the position seems to be reversed, and several, with the names of British playwrights attached to them, are being submitted to French audiences. The latest of these destined for Parisian theaters is the Shaftebury success, "Tons of Money." It will, however, be altered somewhat to suit Gallic requirements and the special demands of Max Dearly, who is to sustain the part of the principal comedian.

Eugene O'Brien is to play opposite Norma Talmadge in the screen version of Frank Lloyd's play, "A Voice From the Minaret," which Frank Lloyd will direct. Mr. O'Brien and Miss Talmadge played together in a number of Selznick pictures and achieved considerable popularity as a team. Later O'Brien was starred by Selznick.

Books and Bookmen

"Reconstructing the world" proves ever a popular subject with authors, some of them writing of future states of being, while others, equally animated and intimate, revivify the past. Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, pick-and-shovel reconstructionists to "The Old Stone Age" (Putnam's), illustrate what they know with probable pictures, to the extent of 70, in number, with a text wavering between being very juvenile and very adult. Their book is intended for the layman and also, perhaps, for the "play child." either may explain parts of it to the other. Meanwhile, to give the authors breathing space after their hard labors, in "the friendliest way possible, we should like to take leave of our readers for a little time." Who would not gracefully concede them the privilege? More volumes will follow in this Every-Day Life Series, neolithic man being their next discovery.

♦ ♦ ♦

I have said that Shelley is pre-eminently a "collector's author," writes Harry B. Smith, in his paper on "Books and Autograph Letters of Shelley," contributed to the July Scribner's Magazine. . . . As a poet whose first editions are prized, he never satiates the collector; for there is no first edition of Shelley that is not rare. Some works exist in a few copies regarding which one may always indulge in the illusion of hope. There are other books which we know he wrote and published of which no copies are known. When one collects Shelley, he can always cherish the pleasing delusion that one day he may find on a bargain stall of shabby pamphlets a copy of "A Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things" (1811), or "An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte" (1817). Stranger things have happened. For many years no copy was known of "The Original Poetry by Victor and Casire," which Shelley wrote in collaboration with his sister Elizabeth. Then one was discovered, bound together with several other pamphlets, the volume containing the book-plate of the Rev. Charles Grove, a cousin of Shelley's. The "Refutation of Desism," of which no copy was known until 1874, was found by Professor Dowden in a perambulating bookcart and bought for two pence; and—thing "to 'ream of, not to tell"—it was Mary Shelley's copy. For a collector it is better to be born lucky than rich. Many circumstances contribute to cause the rarity of Shelley first editions. Of a number of them only a few were issued and in the perishable form of pamphlets, several without covers. Twenty-nine volumes and pamphlets were published or privately printed by Shelley, and two-thirds of these are among the rarest books in English literature.

♦ ♦ ♦

William Lindsay is back at Osterley, on Cape Cod, after having completed his fifty-fourth Atlantic passage. His latest book, "The Booksellers," seems destined to follow its writer's example in his propensity for travel, as Australia has just ordered a second edition from the publisher, Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston.

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Lee Wilson Dodd, author of "The Book of Susan," which had a widespread popularity, has just published another novel, under the title of his heroine, "Lilia Chenoworth." The story of the life of Lilia Chenoworth, that is, that part of it which Mr. Dodd reveals to his readers, is an interesting if not always entirely pleasant story. The case of a young girl reared abroad under the uncertain guidance of a too temperamental playwright father and the shadow of no mother, suddenly plunged into the grit mill of an eastern college in the United States, presents such vivid contrasts that the author is bound to attain at once the unquestioned interest of his audience.

Lee Wilson Dodd has written his tale—a more or less unusual one—convincingly. His character delineation is keen and clear. If, as is surely the case, the success, or at least some of the success, of a novel lies in the ability to put the reader at one with the characters, then Mr. Dodd has successfully evaded the block of monotony through lifeless figures. Your sympathy is aroused for Lilia time and again, and at the close, no matter what other feelings you may have had earlier about Duncaster Horpe, he, too, is just claimant for your sympathy.

For those who delight more in the short story than the novel, a delightful collection is recently off the press

The Second Empire Recalled by Pavillon de Marsan Exhibition

Paris, June 14
Special Correspondence

AT THE Pavillon de Marsan exhibitions follow exhibitions with indefatigable and surprising activity. The "Décor de la Vie sous le Second Empire" which has just been organized by the curator, Mr. Metman, meets with great success. It is for many visitors an agreeable surprise—almost a revelation. Fashions of yesterday always look ugly and ridiculous. But with time we look at them with more indulgence. Crinolines and stuffed chairs, closely buttoned, would, only a few years ago, have characterized the bad taste of the Second Empire. Its vulgarity does not now shock us in the same way. We are not quite insensible to its antiquated charm.

The presentation of such an exhibition counts for much in its success. The paintings, furniture, decorations depend on their surroundings. The visitor must be given an impression of ensemble. In that, the organizers have perfectly succeeded. Mr. Metman was careful to that his intention was not to offer models to cabinet-makers but to revive an epoch when society was particularly brilliant.

When one enters the Pavillon de Marsan one is struck by the number and variety of excellent paintings which have been gathered together.

The atmosphere of the Second Empire is at once created by the tableaux of Tassat, Pissarro, de Dreux, John Lewis Brown, and by the "Cascade de Saint-Cloud" by Daubigny. There is Winterhalter's portrait of "La Maréchale Jurgewitsch" and there is the great portrait of Empress Eugénie in black garb. There is Ingres and Delacroix, Carpeaux and Courbet, Chassériau and Barye. The "petits maîtres" are legion—Constantin Guys, who vigorously depicted Queen Victoria, Thomas Couture, who painted the Princesses Mathilde, Eugène Lami, Monticelli, the pathetic Ricard and the "painter of romances," Alfred Stevens, and his beautiful "Repos des modèles." And then a new generation appear: we are shown the works of Degas, Renoir, Puvise de Chavannes, Berthe Morisot, Manet and Daumier, the great revolutionaries of that epoch: it is not perhaps the least attraction of that historical evocation to see these most independent artists admitted in the company of the most official craftsmen.

Typical Second Empire rooms have been reconstituted and they are of real interest. The walls are covered with chintz and damask of the period in rich yellow and Sèvres blue. There is a country-house salon with massive furniture, inlaid with colored stones, incrusted with bronze ornaments. The walls are covered with huge-patterned chintz and the chairs are closely buttoned and heavily fringed. Another salon is pale blue with furniture incrusted with mother-of-pearl. The chairs are tightly upholstered in blue silk. Family portraits hang on the walls, and the piano and writing-desk are in pleasant harmony with the rest. There is a romantic effect about that room which is most evocative.

It is a curious contrast to see at the same time violent patterns and crude colors in interior decorations and the most delicate refined colors in the paintings.

China, glass and earthenware are also overdecorated. There is a taste for magnificence. Plates are painted with fruit and flower designs, table-silver is ornate, coffee services are imposing. Simplicity is nowhere to be found: jewelry is heavy—huge brooches, broad bracelets, long ear-rings with elaborate settings are for moderate taste—ridiculous.

Another contrast lies in the beauty and light grace of women in an epoch of bad taste and gaudiness in the surroundings. The Empress Eugénie was the most exquisite creature, with her small delicate fine head. But she lacked the taste of La Pompadour. At the time of La Pompadour everything was meant to put in evidence feminine beauty. Furniture and dress—everything was in harmony and created an ensemble full of charm, worthy of the model. At the time of the Empress Eugénie neither the toilette nor the atmosphere was fit for her. Fashion was truly ugly and furniture often ridiculous—there is for instance the bed of the Empress, and again the cradle of the Imperial Prince, surcharged with unthinkable ornaments, which are utterly vulgar. Nevertheless in such unlovely environment beauty flourished and no one can deny the fascination of the fine Comtesse Walewska in Dubufe's picture or of the beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione.

S. H.

Glorifying the Plaster Cast

NEW YORK, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—A novel idea has been carried out by the Metropolitan Museum in arranging an exhibition of plaster casts in the gallery of special exhibits with all the care and ceremony bestowed ordinarily on the rare and priceless objects in its keeping. These ghostly echoes of glorious art.

of Alfred A. Knopf. The book is called "The Garden Party" and the author is Katherine Mansfield, whose "Bliss" will be remembered pleasantly by many readers.

To write short stories in the vein that Katherine Mansfield adopts is rather the easy thing it looks. There is a

FRENCH MANDATES SENT TO AMERICA

Text of Drafts Worked Out by League for Togoland, Syria and Cameroons Forwarded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The State Department has been notified by Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, that the French Foreign Office has handed him a copy of the latest drafts on the Class B mandates worked out by the League of Nations for Togoland, the Cameroons, and Syria. The texts are being forwarded by mail, but the Ambassador is understood to have informed the department of the general character and scope of the mandates.

The new drafts were formulated to meet objections made to former drafts by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. In their present form it is believed that they will be acceptable to the United States. In general, the mandates provide for equality of treatment of all nations in the mandated territories and for freedom of action of missionaries in those regions.

The French Foreign Office, it was said, is particularly anxious that this Government shall signify its approval of the mandates before July 15, as they are scheduled to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations when it meets about the middle of next month.

The State Department has let it be known that this Government purposes to conclude treaties with all the mandatory nations to which territories were allocated as a result of the World War and it is therefore assumed that a treaty or treaties eventually will be concluded with France covering the territories allotted to her.

The drawing up of this convention, however, is regarded as more or less a matter of form, and it is believed the Secretary of State will not hesitate to indicate his approval in advance, provided the terms are such as he can agree to.

A treaty already has been ratified with Japan, covering the so-called class C mandates held by Japan in the Pacific north of the equator, including the Island of Yap, and the terms of a treaty with Great Britain respecting the Palestine mandate are understood to have been agreed upon.

The details are in abeyance because of internal discussion by the British.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH USING GRAFT

Finance Minister Makes Report of Irregularities of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A summary of the report of the Chinese Minister of Finance upon the irregularities of the Chinese Government, received here, indicates that China has actually received less than 50 per cent of the loans raised abroad.

According to information attainable here, the following specific charges are made:

1. That from 70 to 80 per cent has been paid on short-term loans from Chinese bankers.

2. That less than 50 per cent of the money raised abroad through the flotation of loans actually has reached China.

3. That a great part of the Chinese Government's financial losses have been traced back to the fact that officials of the finance department regularly take their commissions on all transactions.

4. That few, if any vouchers, are on file in the finance department to show how money has been expended.

5. That oftentimes when loans have been raised the money has been left in the banks making the loans, but that charges for interest, discount and commission have been paid out all the same.

6. That payments were recorded as having been made to banks which never received them.

7. That the absence of parliament-

ary supervision has been taken advantage of by many of the government officials "to use every graft possible in the misappropriation of public funds."

An official who has been in touch with Far Eastern affairs for several years, after studying the summary to Tung-Kang's report today, pointed out that the Finance Minister now is saying in an authoritative and official manner what many honest Chinese have been saying for years.

"Tung-Kang," said this official, "is rather grimly known as the 'honest man of China.' He has the full support of Gen. Wu-Pei Fu, another honest man, by the way, and the publication of a report of such character as this summary leads me to believe it must be, can only be intended as a direct challenge to all the grafting elements of China."

Authorized Chinese officials in Washington withheld formal comment on the summary of the Tung-Kang report, preferring to await the arrival of the official text. It was stated in positive terms, however, that every cent of money raised in loans floated in the United States has been faithfully transmitted to the Chinese Government.

SENATORS WARNED OF NEW TAX NEEDS

Mr. Capper Points to Shrinking Revenues as New Fiscal Year Is Beginning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—With the launching of the new fiscal year beginning today, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, chairman of the agricultural bloc, warns his Republican colleagues that it may be necessary to invent new taxes to meet the Government's expense account and a half billion dollar deficit in revenues.

Mr. Capper's caustic reminder served like a dash of cold water to cool the ardor aroused in his colleagues by the earlier declaration by Frank W. Mondell, Republican House leader, that taxes in 1921 and 1922 were reduced \$50,000,000.

"Aside from the Administration's surprising and successful efforts to reduce expenses and thereby lower taxes," said Mr. Capper, "I am so far forced to admit that taking the rest of the country as a whole, we have broken few records, either in governmental retrenchment or efficiency as yet. If we do not do much better, taxes will continue to mount. A big fire cannot be put out by squirt-gun methods, and taxes may easily become a consuming fire. Our most urgent governmental need at this time is to be found."

"Several billions of war obligations are coming due this fiscal year, including \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on War Savings Stamps. Much, if not all, of this huge amount will have to be refunded. Even then, Mr. Mellon says, the government will lack a half-billion dollars of meeting expenses for the year."

"By lopping off one and a half billions of expenditures—the world record in economy—the Harding Administration has brought us through the fiscal year ending June 30 without a deficit and with a quarter of a billion to spare. But on this reduced scale of national living, expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, will exceed the government's income by about \$200,000,000 because federal revenues are shrinking."

GREEN CAPS MEET NEW YORK TRAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Green Caps, New York's newest public servants, made their first appearance in the Grand Central terminal today. Twelve uniformed men will meet all in-coming and out-going trains to take telephone messages for commuters.

The Green Caps, who will soon be in all the terminals in New York, are attached to the new Message Exchange.

Messages telephoned to the exchange will be delivered to travelers and a registration booth for out-of-town visitors will be maintained.

TEXAS DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Grand Juries Indict, Trial Juries Convict More Moonshiners, Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Finds

DALLAS, Tex., July 1.—The enforcement of the prohibition laws in Texas has seen a wonderful improvement during the last six months, according to the Rev. Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. For a time, the local peace officers seemed to think that it was the federal agents' duty to prevent law violations and not their duty, Mr. Webb added. This has changed, and many officers are showing commendable zeal in enforcing this law, according to reports the superintendent has received.

"Grand juries show a much stronger disposition to indict and the trial juries to convict those charged with the violation of the State prohibition law than formerly. In the recent court session at Orange about 25 men were charged with the violation of the Dean Act; about 18 were convicted, and 15 are already in the penitentiary. In one county where moonshining was best established the Anti-Saloon League turned into the officers the names of 46 moonshiners. About 18 of these have already been arrested," Mr. Webb said.

Detectives Are Threatened

Threats have been made against those making a business of obtaining evidence against those alleged to be dispensing intoxicants illegally. Among such cases reported to the Anti-Saloon League headquarters, Mr. Webb asserts, is one from West Texas, where a private detective worked in a community of less than 100 inhabitants, and in two weeks caused charges to be filed against 15 persons. Since then, the detective has received a notice reading:

"Oh! hum," said the moonshiner, "I am busted."

"What about those cases in the Federal Court?"

"Well," said the moonshiner, "I am clear of them, but it took the last load I had."

"What about that \$12,000 you had on deposit in the bank two years ago?"

"Well," said the moonshiner, "it is all gone."

"Say, Doctor," continued the moonshiner, "I'll tell you this moonshining business don't pay. I'm through."



Courtesy A. L. A.

George B. Utley

Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Newly-Elected President of the American Library Association

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM PRAISES OPTIMISM FOUND IN AMERICA

On Eve of Departure Publicist Gives Impressions Chicago Called "Most Cultured City"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—Sir Charles F. Higham, M. P., Britain's foremost advertising man, before sailing on the Homeric today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had got what he came to America for, the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at London in 1924, and that in every respect on this visit his dreams had come true.

"I return to England a better advertising man, and an infinitely better man," said Sir Charles. "I am sorry to leave you. You have been wonderful to me. The kindness of American advertising men and women has exceeded my fondest expectations. To

the newspapers of America, including The Christian Science Monitor, I owe the deepest debt of gratitude not only for the large amount of space given me but also on account of the accuracy of the statements that have appeared. I always liked America. I love it now.

Optimism Noted

"What impressed me most on this visit was the intense optimism of the American people. Even the policeman smiled as I passed by. My only fear for America is that she may think too much of dollars and not enough of values. My friends point out wonderful buildings and do not tell me how beautiful they are but how much they cost. No nation must forget to appreciate the beautiful in the race for money. Your country is superb. Don't forget to appreciate it."

The future of America lies in its keeping moving, Sir Charles replied in answer to a question. "You can't have liberty by being a statue," he said.

"Another thing I have not noticed is an anti-British feeling," he said. "In no sphere of life have I seen it and I have traveled much. One thing which has interested and astonished me is the accuracy with which reporters, men and women, report interviews and addresses. It is remarkable.

Best Edited Paper

"Milwaukee, I think, is your most beautiful city and Chicago the most cultured. New York remains the most enterprising. I see New York still

for the unknown. God to go with

Death Valley, the world's

perverse intimation of mortality,

than to teach him to make more dollars,

to raise more hens, or to win other earthly prizes through reading library books.

Mr. Roden expressed the opinion that the librarian's primary responsibility to the profession was to help it bring books and mankind together "to the end that books may make their contribution toward helping the race upward in its progress."

Old-fashioned books still are leading

in the association ballots for the best

two-foot shelf of 25 books for a country

school. "Little Women" is first.

Others prominent are "Treasure

"Island," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Alice

"in Wonderland."

Some of the newer books also have friends, numerous

ballots going to "The Story of Man-

"Kipling's "Jungle Book," and

"Stevenson's "Home" Book of Verse."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
TRADING OF A
HOLIDAY TYPERailroad Strike Situation Has
Only Perfunctory Effect—
Fresh Slump in Marks

Trading was dull and hesitant at the opening of today's New York stock market. Rails were scarcely affected by the strike of the railway shopmen. Fractional declines marked the first offerings of New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and several of the less prominent transportation issues.

Stocks were heaviest of the usual favorites; it fell 1 point. A few specialties under pool control were firm to strong. North American and United States Cast Iron Pipe were higher by fractions to 1 point. A new low quotation for the German mark at 8244 featured the foreign exchange market.

Today's session was the dullest and least interesting of any so far this year. The slim attendance of members was reflected in the meager turnover. Rails were relatively steady despite the strike, and the firm to strong tone was maintained throughout the industrial list, especially among oils and coppers.

A few specialties, notably Du Pont and American Water Works, made substantial gains.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 225,000 shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/4%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2@4%	4 1/4@4%
Year money	4 1/2@5%	4 1/2@5%
Customers com'l 1/2@5%	4 1/2@5%	4 1/2@5%
Individ. com'l 1/2%	5 1/2	5 1/2

Bar silver in New York 71 1/2d

Bar silver in London 36 1/2d

Mexican dollars 54 1/2c

Bar gold in London 93 1/2d

Canadian ex. dis. 1.27-32

Domestic bar silver 99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. of England 8 1/2%

Bengal 4

Berlin 5

Freepost Texas 23 1/2%

Gen. Aspalti 6 1/2c

Gen. Motor 14

Gen. Motor 7 d% 6

Copenhagen 5

Madrid 5

Paris 5

New York 5

Philadelphia 4 1/2

Bombay 28.75

Brussels 45

Christiania 5 1/2

Atlanta 4 1/2

Copenhagen 5

Chicago 4 1/2

Delaware 4 1/2

East Kodak 70

Emir. Brat. 42%

Erst. 1st pf 23

Fairbanks 17 1/2

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF THE
WEEK'S EVENTS IN
FINANCE CIRCLESCoal and Railroad Strike Factors
in Market—Advance in
Money Rates

NEW YORK, July 1 (Special)—Uncertainty over the outcome of several pending economic situations and an absence of general speculative interest, in view of the holiday next Tuesday, were among the more potent influences in the stock market this week. So far as can be learned, the bidding up of several highly speculative issues was not based on actual developments, but represented only the operations of pool managers, and a little professional speculation that followed as a natural sequence.

Wall Street was called upon nearly all the week to face a threatened strike of shopmen and three other classes of railroad employees whose wages have been reduced by the United States Railroad Labor Board. The threat did not take definite official form until toward the end of the period.

The Street was greatly pleased with the announcement from Chicago that the heads of the unions to which those four classes of workers belong had been cited to appear before the Labor Board to answer to a charge of conspiracy to interrupt railroad transportation. However, the Labor men have since flouted the authority of the Labor Board and the outcome of the situation is clouded.

Railroad stocks were favorably affected by the increase in car loadings and natural decrease in idle cars. The general assumption has been for some time that traffic was being held back where possible until after today, when the reduced freight rates go into effect. The exhibit made by railroad earnings for May was so mixed as to affect only the securities of certain railroads and not the group as a whole.

There was equal gratification in the financial district over the attitude of President Harding and the Administration as a whole toward the coal strike. It is believed that today's conference of operations and miners' representatives at the White House will mark the beginning of the end of the strike.

A high executive official of one of the principal bituminous railroad systems in the United States says that, because of the steady increase in the production of the non-union mines, the output of soft coal for the whole country last week was 70 per cent of the similar period last year, and also of normal.

This authority added that, in the event of the coal strike not being settled for some time yet, the output of the independent mines would increase sufficiently to make the total for the country 100 per cent. Wall Street, as a matter of fact, looks for an early resumption of coal mine activities, first, perhaps, at the bituminous union mines, and then at those producing anthracite.

The expectation of an early settlement of the coal strike helped the market for the steel shares, but most of the time they were as irregular as the rest of the industrials. Yesterday they displayed renewed strength, as did Baldwin Locomotive.

It is to be doubted that the fresh political outbreak in Ireland, regrettable as it is; developments at The Hague conference on Russian affairs, which are not particularly satisfactory, or the renewed activities of bandits in Mexico had any real bearing on the stock market. What activity there was resulted largely from the operations of groups who ordinarily do not give close attention to such matters. The European developments had only a moderate effect on foreign exchange and European securities markets.

Call money was higher for time, but this represented only the usual flurry previous to a heavy interest and dividend disbursement date such as that today. Most authorities say that they do not expect anything to be said next week about higher money at this center. The rate for call loans dropped as low as 4 per cent Thursday afternoon, but was up to 5 1/2 per cent again yesterday afternoon. That Wall Street did not attach any special significance or importance to this flurry was shown by the fact that stocks in the main continued strong.

Prominent men in stock exchange circles who have been particularly conservative for some weeks, believe that the technical position of the market is such that it would respond easily to favorable developments. During the last day or two they have been inclined to predict that a settlement of the coal strike and the averting of a railroad strike would have such an effect.

Throughout the business session yesterday the Street proceeded upon the theory that the railroad shopmen and other classes of employees, whose wages have been reduced, would not go out today. Early dispatches from Chicago stated that the opinion prevailed in railroad circles there that if the 23 railroads that have been letting out on contract repairs of equipment and maintenance-of-way work would discontinue that practice, the shopmen would recall their strike order. These dispatches were confirmed by private long-distance telephone conversations between important railroad officials who were to participate in the conference and their associates in this city. This possibility, however, looks dim at the moment.

Railroad officials and bankers feel more confident over the railroad situation than they have in a good many years. Because of the extent of government supervision and control of rates and wages, they point out that a threatened strike like that of the shopmen is against the Government instead of the railroads. Also, public sentiment is against it.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, July 8, 1922

Tr. High Low	Div.	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. High Low	Div.	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change	Tr. High Low	Div.	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change
98 42		Adamo Express	200	500	400	400	+10	83	67%	Gates Motors	90	100	40	40	+10	41	23%	Reynolds Steel	100	110	30	30	+10
80 10		— Advance Biscuit	600	1000	1000	1000	+10	181	13%	Gillette	1500	1500	1500	1500	+10	400	11%	Republic Motor Tr. Co.	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10
500 31%		3 Advance Rumsey pf.	100	400	400	400	+10	400	34%	Goodrich (B F) Co.	300	300	300	300	+10	700	2%	Republic Steel	400	400	400	400	+10
57 5%		4 Air Reduction	500	500	500	500	+10	51	51%	Goodrich pf.	200	200	200	200	+10	900	2%	—	700	700	700	700	+10
100 13%		— Ajax Rubber	9000	10000	10000	10000	+10	146	15%	Granby	200	200	200	200	+10	81	45%	—	81	81	81	81	+10
76 3%		— Alaska Gold Mines	100	100	100	100	+10	14	14%	Great Northern M.	4000	4000	4000	4000	+10	176	17%	—	148	148	148	148	+10
5 2%		— Alaska Juncat	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10	14	14%	Great Northern Ore Co.	300	300	300	300	+10	81	45%	—	81	81	81	81	+10
70 5%		— Alaska Chemical	200	200	200	200	+10	67	67%	Greene-Chester Copper	200	200	200	200	+10	200	20%	—	200	200	200	200	+10
110 101		— Allis-Chalmers pf.	200	200	100	100	+10	100	94%	Guanaco-Santa Susana	100	100	100	100	+10	500	15%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
52 2%		4 Allis-Chalmers	4000	4000	4000	4000	+10	19	5%	Gulf Mobile & N.	100	100	100	100	+10	500	15%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
100 80%		7 Allis-Chalmers pf.	100	500	500	500	+10	94	94%	Gulf Mobile & N. pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	500	15%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
42 2%		— Am Ag Chemical	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10	305	31%	Gulf States Steel	800	800	800	800	+10	700	2%	—	700	700	700	700	+10
705 5%		— Am Ag Chem pf.	800	800	650	650	+10	65	65%	Habibrau Cable	100	100	100	100	+10	50	2%	—	50	50	50	50	+10
77 5%		4 American Bant.	100	100	67	67	+10	67	67%	Hartmann	100	100	83	83	+10	50	2%	—	50	50	50	50	+10
49 3%		— Am Best Sugar	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10	85	85%	Hawthorne M.	200	200	200	200	+10	500	2%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
99 3%		— Am Best Magneto	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10	85	85%	Houston Oil	300	300	77	77	+10	100	2%	—	100	100	100	100	+10
70 2%		— Am Best Shoe	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10	85	85%	Hudson Motor	800	800	800	800	+10	1000	2%	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	+10
100 9%		7 Am Can pf.	100	100	67	67	+10	67	67%	Hupp Motor Car	200	200	19	19	+10	800	10%	—	800	800	800	800	+10
100 92%		7 Am Can pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	Hydraulic Steel	400	400	93	93	+10	500	2%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
100 141		12 Am Car & Fdg.	1500	1600	1500	1500	+10	150	150%	Indians Refining	900	900	450	450	+10	500	2%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	200	200	120	120	+10	120	120%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	1500	1600	1500	1500	+10	150	150%	Indians Refining	900	900	450	450	+10	500	2%	—	500	500	500	500	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400	400	+10
110 141		7 Am Car & Fdg pf.	100	100	100	100	+10	100	100%	India Reding	700	700	93	93	+10	400	2%	—	400	400	400		

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COMPARISON OF FOODSTUFFS IN WORLD MARKETS

Items of Interest From Many Quarters of the Globe

Once again, the orange groves of Palestine are bearing, the last three years having accomplished much to amend the war damage. During the 1921-1922 season just closed, 1,100,000 cases of the delicious Jaffa oranges were shipped out of that country. Consul Addison E. Southard at Jerusalem has informed the United States Department of Commerce. Good prices for the crop enabled many of the grove owners to buy new irrigation pumps and engines to replace old installations badly deteriorated during the war.

California packing methods have been installed by American capital, and growers have formed combinations for the better marketing of their crop abroad. The outlook for increased prosperity now that the groves are bearing again is considered very favorable.

Great oaks may from little acorns grow, but no one ever realized what would be the outcome of the introduction into Haiti in 1730 of logwood whose blossoms would yield a superior nectar for bees.

While Campeche honey is today one of the choice products of that country, Consul Woods of Cape Haitien in a statement to the Department of Commerce says that the wood has spread throughout the land and is shipped throughout the world from all the principal ports of Haiti.

Honey is now a minor issue compared to the exportation of logwood, which has become one of the leading industries of Haiti.

Supplying World's Sweets

Danish sugar beet growers and beet sugar factories are operating under contracts whereby the growers receive 50 per cent of the net profits of the factories and of all other earnings over 5 per cent paid as dividends to factory shareholders. Simultaneous with general agricultural and industrial development, by the cultivators, with that genius for co-operation which characterizes the Danish farmer, joined in co-operative societies whose officers closed contracts with the factories and whose experts devoted themselves to crop improvement. Vice-Consul E. Glessing, Copenhagen, states in a report to the Department of Commerce.

When the first sugar factory was built in 1907, it was planned to produce sugar for export only, but the domestic market absorbed its total output and, due to the continually increasing per capita consumption of sugar Denmark will not be able to export raw sugar to any appreciable extent. During the European War Denmark was one of the few countries where sugar was relatively abundant and cheap.

Sugar beets are grown principally on the islands of Fyn and Lolland, and these sections during late years have been able to hold their own population due to the increase of the industry and the intensiveness of crop attention, while other agricultural sections have sent their increasing surplus population to the cities and towns.

The efforts of the co-operative societies' experts have been successful in increasing the percentage of sugar in beets from 6.65 in 1873 to 17 per cent in 1921.

American Flour for Korea

A peculiar trade situation exists in Korea today with respect to wheat and flour markets. The country has two flour mills with a capacity of 800 barrels a day, which if running on full time could supply all the flour needed in that country, and yet they are running only on part time because they cannot obtain the wheat which they need, says Vice-Consul Beck, Seoul, Korea, in a report to the Department of Commerce, although Korea produced in 1921 over 11,000,000 bushels of wheat.

This would be ample to supply the mills, but the fact that Korean wheat sells in Japan, England, and Central Russia for more than the local millers can afford to pay is responsible for more wheat not being ground in Korea.

American flour is being imported into Korea by Japanese merchants. Mexican millers are vigorously protesting the recent action of the Mexican government in placing an importation impost of two and four centavos (one centavo equals 1/2 cent U. S. currency) per kilo respectively on corn and wheat and not also taxing flour from the United States. In a report to the Department of Commerce, Consul George T. Summerlin, Mexico City, states that the millers fear they can not compete against American flour by virtue of the new tax upon imported grain.

Australia's recent experience in sending fresh fruit to England has been a sad one, for shipments within the last few months have been turning out badly. Peaches, pears, and apples have arrived in a frozen condition, and according to R. H. Fisher of the American consulate at Sydney, Australia, passion fruit was mildewed and unsalable. A consignment on one steamer did not contain a single case in first-class condition, and the reason ascribed was ineffective refrigeration with low and variable temperatures.

Even at its best, the Australian fruit has to compete with the popularity of the South African fruit in English markets. The cooking pears which arrived in a slightly better condition were overshadowed by the huge South African cookers.

Meat Meal Problem

To help solve the crisis which for years has been hampering the cattle industry of Paraguay, the President of that country has offered a concession to a British meat packing company involving exemption from all import duties on machinery and equipment.

ment used in the construction, maintenance, and operation of plant, exemption from duties on imported cattle; exemption from all state and municipal taxes, navigation, port and docking fees, etc.

Free exportation of meat extracts, canned meat and other products of the company is also granted.

According to American Consul W. J. O'Toole, Asuncion, the President believes that the establishment of this plant would contribute in no small way to the relief of the economic situation facing the meat industry of Paraguay.

What the Italian peasant a few years ago thought to be a luxurious pastime for the rich he is now eagerly pursuing himself. Previous to the war farmers and peasants had taken no interest whatever in beekeeping, but when the great shortage of sugar began to be felt soon after the outbreak of the war the demand for honey increased a hundredfold.

A sudden and unexpected rise of over 1500 per cent in the price of honey caught producers unawares. J. M. H. Briffa of the American consulate at Genoa informed the Department of Commerce, and induced many farmers to interest themselves in meeting the demand.

The rich melliferous flora and the splendid type of Italian bees yield an excellent quality of honey. Honey has now become so popular in Italy that the increased domestic demand assures the producers a stable and active market.

Fresh Food for India

The natives of India and of Australia will soon be able to sit down at tables containing vegetables from the same gardens, butter and milk from the same dairy, and meats from the same packing houses, according to a recent report from Consul Shantz to the Department of Commerce.

Representatives of the Australian Merchants' Co-Operative League have traveled throughout India making arrangements to supply Australian food products to various Indian centers.

Cold storage facilities for the accommodation of food shipments arriving at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and other places are arranged, and supplies of Australian meat, butter, milk, jam, fruits, and vegetables, both dry and fresh, will be offered the Indians in as good a condition as the Australians themselves receive them.

TELEPHONE IS GROWING FAST

Station growth of the Bell Telephone system continues as resistless as the tides. This year the system has been adding new stations at the rate of about 53,000 a month. This company with nearly 65,000 new stations a month in 1921.

Indicating the universal utility of the Bell wire system, it is interesting to note that the daily average of exchange and toll connections is now something like 37,000,000. Eleven years ago the daily average was only about 24,000,000.

The magnet of a \$9 dividend rate continues to attract conversions of American Telephone bonds into stock. At the present time the two issues with conversion feature still alive are outstanding in the amount of \$31,216,800, which is a reduction, effected through conversions, of nearly \$14,000,000 from the first of the year and over \$29,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1921. The outstanding amounts by issues on the dates question follow:

Present Dec. 31, '21 Dec. 31, '20
4% 1933... \$10,035,500 \$11,020,500 \$12,198,276
5% 1925... 21,181,300 34,038,100 48,155,700
Total... 31,216,800 45,058,100 60,332,900

MAY RAILROAD EARNINGS BETTER

Earnings of 53 railroads for May show total net operating income of \$43,779,783, compared with \$24,589,276 in the same month last year, an increase of \$19,180,507, or 77.9 per cent. This would indicate net earnings for all class 1 roads of approximately \$65,600,000, equal to a return of 4.20 per cent on the Interstate Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of \$18,000,000,000. This allows for seasonal variation in net earnings according to the average of three years prior to federal control.

May gross of 53 roads was \$301,869,156, compared with \$296,668,142, an increase of \$5,501,014, or 1.70 per cent, indicating an increase in gross of approximately \$7,500,000 for all roads. Except for March, 1922, and April, 1921, this is the first month of increased railroad gross since December, 1920.

GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE NEW BONDS

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Government is planning a large issue of bonds within a month or two, according to financial circles here. Secretary Mellon is understood to be working on plans. Tentative arrangements are long-term bonds, bearing a fair interest rate.

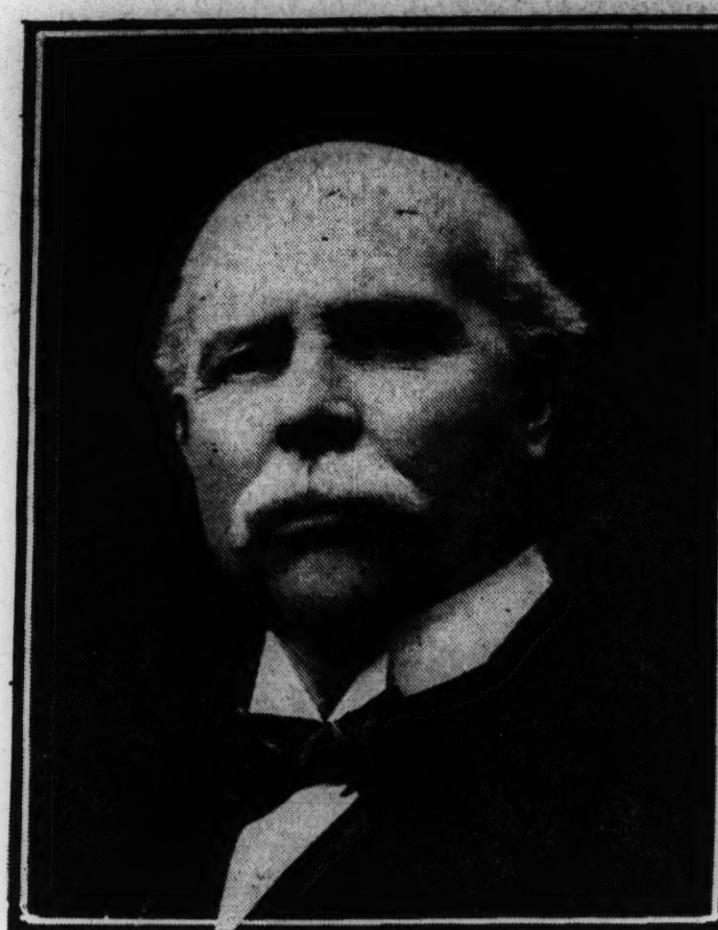
The size of the offering is given at about \$500,000,000. While it is said many details are practically settled, the rate still is in doubt. The Government is anxious to fix an interest rate attractive to all classes of investors.

Such government financing is regarded as a further step by Secretary Mellon in refunding outstanding issues that will mature soon. Outstanding Victory notes may enjoy the privilege of conversion.

BOSTON CONCERN BUYS TEXAS WOOL

KERRVILLE, Tex., July 1—At the recent wool sale here of 1,500,000 pounds, of which 825,000 were of 12-month clip and 675,000 were of eight-month clip, the entire lot was purchased by Winslow & Co. of Boston, Mass. The sale was made by the Schreiner Wool & Mohair Commission Company, which maintains large storage warehouses here. The consideration was not made public, but it is said to be approximately \$600,000.

Another 500,000 pounds of wool will be concentrated here by the middle of July and will then be offered for sale, it is said.



Lord Devonport

HUDSON EWBANK KEARLEY, First Viscount Devonport, besides helping to build up a large grocery business—Messrs. Kearley & Tonge, whose "International Stores" are a feature of London and provincial towns, has also occupied many important public positions. He represented Devonport in Parliament for 18 years, designating himself a Gladstonian Liberal.

He was Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1905 to 1909, but did not quite achieve the success in that position which his friends expected in view of his remarkable organizing abilities. He was raised to the peerage in 1910 and took no active part in parliamentary politics until 1916, when he became a member of Lloyd George's Coalition Ministry as Food Controller. This was an entirely thankless position in which he had to build up an organization from its foundations without any precedents to guide him. He retired in 1917, and was succeeded by Lord Rhondda, who was certainly much indebted to Lord Devonport for his pioneer work.

Lord Devonport has been chairman of the Port of London Authority for many years, and has been notable for the determined stand he has taken against the trade unions in one or two important disputes.

WORLD TRADE IS SHOWING SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

In its survey of business conditions the National City Bank of New York says:

The reports of business generally have been favorable. World trade has continued to show signs of improvement. Unemployment has been diminishing at home and abroad. British exports of textile goods in April amounted to 302,598,200 square yards, compared with 186,760,700 square yards in April, 1921.

Labor troubles in England have been subsiding, and this is true of France and Italy. In this country the crop prospects are excellent, financial conditions are vastly better than a year ago, and so pronounced has been the restoration of confidence that, but for the coal strike and the threat of a railroad strike, the outlook would be good for nearly normal business this coming fall.

In Europe, industrial conditions would improve rapidly but for the political conditions. The prospect of a foreign loan for Germany has been abandoned for the present, because it is impracticable for Germany to give security for such a loan without a complete settlement of the reparations debt, and France cannot afford to make a final settlement for any amount that could be raised by the loan.

The problem seems well-nigh insoluble, for France is under the necessity of going on with vast housing expenditures in the devastated districts, and no government could remain in power that would abandon the claim upon Germany for reimbursement.

GOOD ARIZONA POTATOE CROP

TUCSON, Ariz., July 1—The first shipment of a carload of potatoes to a point outside the state was made recently when a carload lot grown in this county, left for El Paso, Tex. At the same time, a second carload was sent to the Phelps Dodge Company at Bisbee, and a third to Douglas, Ariz. The shipments weighed 30,000, 26,000 and 24,000 pounds respectively.

Through the use of expert methods the potato growing industry is fast coming into its own in this district, and growers are realizing the benefits of planting diversified varieties in potatoes as well as in crops in general.

VENEZUELA BUYS FINE COTTON GOODS

Imports of high-grade cotton goods, khakis and Palm Beach cloths from the United States, and drills from England and Spain are being made at La Guaira, Venezuela, says Vice-Consul Fletcher in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Also a limited import trade in cotton knit underwear and hosiery from the United States and England is in progress.

Stocks of cheap cotton goods are steadily diminishing and it is generally conceded six months will elapse before normal buying conditions for cotton goods will prevail.

ITALIAN SILK PRODUCTION

The continued decline in the Milanese silk production is attributed mainly to the new agricultural régime, says Consul Troutman, Milan, Italy, in a recent report. Unskillful methods in cocoon raising have been returned to, resulting in a serious detriment to the crops. The present silk market is uncertain with a weak tendency, due principally to improvements in foreign exchange and strong variation in Yoko-hama prices.

AMERICAN GOODS GET BECKONING HAND FROM SPAIN

Gradual Rise in Peseta Value Has Worked to Advantage of Exports From United States

The Spanish budget has not yet been approved, but prospects are favorable for its adoption as presented, and the tariff question is definitely settled, according to cable advices received by the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Cunningham, Madrid. Government finances are slightly improved as a result of reduced expenditures in Morocco.

The gradual rise of the peseta is increasing to the advantage of American exports, and the outlook is better for the development of a market for American products. Export trade with Italy and Switzerland, with which commercial treaties have been concluded, is increasing. Activity in the textile industry continues, and late rains have assisted the cereal crops.

Proposed taxation measures are still pending, and it is believed that the Government will float additional obligations within three months. The national bank lowered its discount rate to 5 1/2 per cent. Loans amounting to 100,000,000 pesetas were floated last month covering a variety of investments. Peseta exchange reached the level of 15.95 on May 23, as compared with 15.53 on May 1 and 13.88 on Nov. 30, 1921.

Industrial Production

The political situation is not unfavorable to continued import trade but the ministry is unstable. No official customs statistics have been issued since December, but evidence is not lacking that imports are stationary and exports decreasing. As a result of commercial treaties with Italy and Switzerland, an increased export trade is already apparent. The effect of improved exchange is seen in the increased inquiries along the line of American automobiles, machinery, high-grade hardware, sugar, and corn. The Barcelona automobile show, although resulting in few immediate sales, effectively displayed the superiority of American cars.

A project of law has been drafted for the expenditure of \$5,665,753 pesetas in Spanish Morocco covering improvements in ports, railways, and highways.

Railway congestion continues because of the shortage of rolling stock and plans are on foot for new construction. Statistics of earnings of all the leading railways of Spain show increases over those of the last year in 13 out of 20 principal lines.

Office and residential building in Madrid is proceeding rapidly. Numerous projects for the construction of roads, ports, and highways are being considered which, coupled with the developments in Morocco, will probably lead to an increased demand for cement and construction machinery.

The prices of staples are augmenting over the past month and prices are still general and extended.

A new and rather unexpected phase has arisen with the more frequent reports of labor scarcity in certain lines, the steel industry among them, and competitive bidding for workers is heard of in isolated instances.

FREIGHT LOADINGS INCREASE

Northwestern road loadings for 27 days of June increased 22 per cent. Illinois Central's freight loadings for 24 days increased 8.1 per cent, and Rock Island's increased 3.6 per cent.

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HARRIS FORBES & CO. ARE NOW IN NEW QUARTERS

Harris, Forbes & Co., investment bankers, are now located in their new building, 14 to 24 Federal Street. Construction of the building was completed in less than 10 months after work had begun.

The exterior of the structure is of Indiana limestone, and the design is of the Italian renaissance period, consisting of a heavy rusticated arch treatment for the lower stories, with a balcony across the third-floor level. The corners of the structure have rusticated piers. The windows of the street floor are covered with wrought-iron grills, and massive wrought-iron lanterns at each side of the building are another feature.

Harris, Forbes & Co. occupy the first and mezzanine floors and the basement. The building is 12 stories and has entrances on Congress Street as well as on Federal Street.

The firm's main banking room is one of the finest in this part of the country. The floor is finished in Tennessee marble, with a Belgian black marble border and base; the counters are of buff Tavernelle marble, and the ceiling is beautifully decorated and paneled.

Along

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVE DEMAND CONTINUES FOR AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Liquidation of Accumulated War Stocks Satisfactory—Wages Lower

WASHINGTON, July 1—Liquidation of the large accumulated stocks of Australian war-time wool, of which the British Government and Australian wool growers are joint owners, continues, according to a survey by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. Stocks of this wool on hand May 1 were 952,000 bales, compared with 981,000 bales on April 1, and 1,175,775 bales on Jan. 1.

When the British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed two years ago to handle this accumulated wool and prevent its being thrown on the market in disastrous competition with subsequent clips, the stocks were 1,800,000 bales.

Therefore, half the accumulation has now been disposed of at £10,000,000 in cash profits paid to growers, £5,000,000 just disbursed retiring the remainder of the priority certificates issued by the B. A. W. R. A. Profit sharing certificates of a total face value of £12,000,000 remain outstanding, to be paid off when the pool is finally liquidated.

Labor Situation

As regards the coming Australian clip, strikes of shearers are threatened because of drastic reductions in shearing rates, although Queensland shearing has already begun under the old rates. Under the 1917 award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, shearers have been receiving 40s. a hundred for flock sheep, and 80s. a hundred for rams. The new award reduces the rate to 30s. a hundred for flock sheep and 60s. for rams.

Sheep hands who under the former award received £4 10s. a week and keep, under the new award are reduced to £3 a week and keep. Proportionate rates have been fixed for station hands and helpers. No change has been made in the rates of pay of wool pressers, who continue to get 7½d. per hundredweight or 2s. bale, greasy, for wool pressed by hand, and 4½d. per hundredweight or 1s. ½d. a bale pressed by power.

Conditions in the Australian wool market during May followed the favorable trend which was noteworthy in connection with April sales. Demand was noticeably keen and widespread with a steady price improvement. There was no marked preference for the finer sorts of merino wool, the demand for merino wools being good throughout.

Furthermore, there seemed to be nothing at all spasmodic about the demand, for, to quote the Sydney Daily Telegraph of May 12, "it represented the steady expansion of business in consuming centers arising from the restoration of confidence."

Sales Are Satisfactory

The Sydney salesroom has been the theater of animated activity, and exceptionally large stocks have been cleared out. Buyers, unable to fill their orders in the auction room, have been buying privately, and it is thought that the sales in this connection indicate plainly that the market has not been supplied up to the full extent of its buying power.

The keen buying on American account has been set forth as one of the notable features of the recent operations. The Continental and Yorkshire sections have also been showing great activity, and Japanese buyers have helped sales with large orders for skirtings, and also have purchased large quantities of tops locally.

Everything points to a continuance of the present favorable sales conditions until the balance of the 1921-22 clip is disposed of. The allocation for June was 73,000 bales. This leaves a carry-over into July, and although only four selling days are available for that month, the offerings are likely to be substantial, representing, as they will, the arrival into store from the beginning of April and including many important autumnal剪影.

From the New Zealand Wool Committee's auction sales report to April 1 it is noted that the finer grades of wool produced in the South Island sold at a higher average price than that grown in the North Island, where the coarser types predominate. The sales of New Zealand free wool from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, have been as follows: Sold by auction in London, 201,214 bales; in New Zealand, 413,954; making a total of 615,168 bales. By the end of May, 1922, the committee estimates that not more than 45,000 bales of wool of the 1920-21 and 1921-22 clips would remain unsold in the Dominion of New Zealand.

TEXAS & PACIFIC ANNUAL REPORT

Receivers of the Texas & Pacific road say in the annual report: "Improvement in financial conditions is reflected in a reduction of \$3,576,986 in current liabilities, reduction of only \$1,962,493 in current assets. The year closed with current assets, exclusive of material and supplies, \$784,657 in excess of all current liabilities, including unmatured interest accrued to Dec. 31, 1921, against excess of current liabilities over current assets at close of previous year of \$1,496,621—a net gain of \$2,261,275."

"From the beginning of the receivership, Oct. 27, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921, a net charge of \$15,558,184 was made to additions and betterments, divided: Road, \$7,738,737; equipment \$7,724,446."

DEBT INTEREST SITUATION

WASHINGTON, June 30—Comments on report from Europe that France would be unable to pay any interest on her debt to the United States for at least two years, United States Treasury officials stated that this government realized the difficulties encountered by foreign nations as a result of the war and would be perfectly willing to negotiate on that basis.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR INDUSTRIES

Unemployment Is Decreasing and Prices Are Firmer

The general industrial situation has improved until the amount of unemployment during the past month has been comparatively small, according to a review issued by the National City Bank of New York. The iron and steel industry has been operating at above 75 per cent of nominal capacity, but this has meant practically full employment for available labor.

Reports from the southern iron centers have told of the recruiting of Negro labor by agents from the north.

The cement industry has been going full speed, sustained by the large amount of highway building under way, and the latter of itself has called for a large supply of labor.

The amount of house-building in progress has kept the building trades and building material trades well employed. The lumber industry on the Pacific coast is above normal, and the Southern Association's report is about normal.

In Detroit the labor situation in the last three months has approached conditions at the height of the boom. The output of automobiles and trucks in May made it the banner month for the industry. It is interesting to note that the great bulk of the automobile business is in the cheap and moderately priced cars. Cars selling at \$3,000 and upwards will not aggregate more than 3 per cent of the total.

Wage advances have taken place in numerous instances, one of the most noteworthy being the advance in the iron industry from \$5.50 to \$6 a ton for puddling. The cases are sufficiently numerous to demonstrate that wage-earners as a rule lose nothing by concessions in bad times which help industry back into activity. The interests of wage-earners are served by getting industry busy.

The outward movement of migration during the past year, and the restrictions upon immigration have had influence upon the labor situation.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO NOT VERY PROPITIOUS

WASHINGTON, July 1—The general economic situation in Mexico has not improved in the last 30 days, according to cable advice from Assistant Trade Commissioner J. P. Bushnell, Mexico City, received at the Department of Commerce, Washington. Banks report clearings remain about the same, with no new business. The only loans being made are for short time accommodations.

General mercantile business reached a new low level during the month. Business interests are not encouraged to the prospect for improvement of existing conditions in the immediate future.

Several important commercial failures are reported and more are expected, due to the impossibility of realizing on present assets. The Orizaba textile mills, the largest in the country, are now working at 15 per cent of capacity.

Iron and steel manufacturers in the country reduced prices during the month to meet foreign competition. Many of the larger stores, with stocks purchased during the era of high prices, have apparently reconciled themselves to the necessity for readjustment and are endeavoring to realize what they can on these surplus goods.

The strike of the employees of the traction companies, the telephone service and the bakeries, of Mexico City and the Federal District, inaugurated at midnight June 14, was settled June 23 by the withdrawal of the workers' demands.

IMPORTS HIGHER

Published reports of the financial agreement on the national debt at the conference held in New York by the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury with the international committee of bankers has caused some encouragement, but as the details of the arrangement have not been made public, the full effect cannot yet be estimated.

FARM BUREAU FEDERATION TO AID MARKETING

CHICAGO, June 30—The activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation are being turned in the direction of finding more economic marketing methods, rather than toward educational work for increasing crop production.

This is being brought out in the reports being made by department heads to the executive committee of the bureau, in session here this week.

"Distribution facilities have been altogether too uneconomic in the past,"

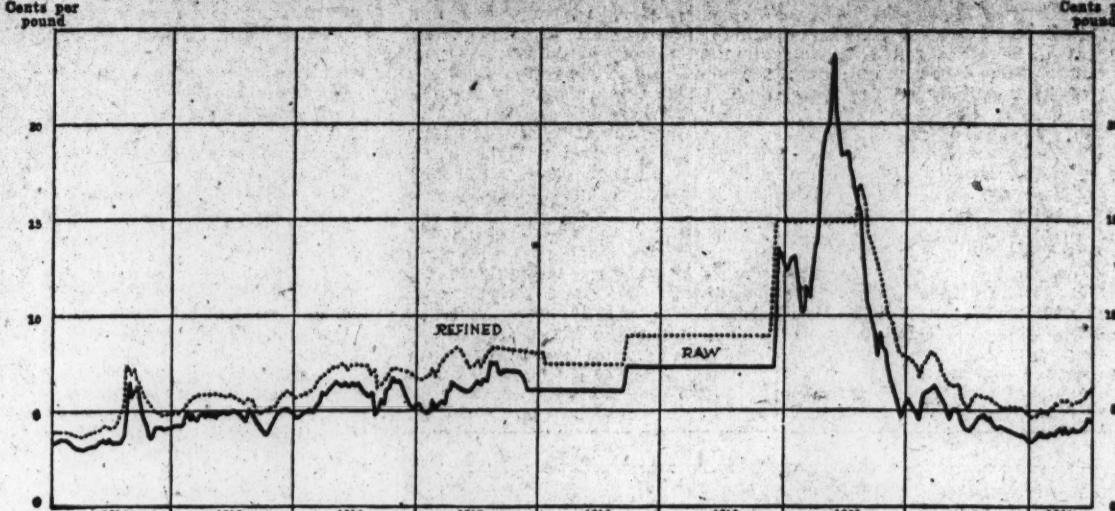
President James R. Howard said, in commenting on the affairs of the organization. The farmers have thus far developed marketing agencies for distribution of their grain, their livestock and their fruit. Sections marketing agencies are set up likewise cotton sales agencies, and soon these, and possibly a vegetable distribution medium, is to be worked out on a national basis."

EXPOSURE TO LIGHT WEAKENS FABRICS

Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler, London, says that recent German experiments regarding the action of light on textile fabrics showed that while in the case of wool fabrics no appreciable action takes place, the lighting of silk fibers reduces the tearing strength of silk after 24 hours' exposure one-third and the extensibility nearly two-thirds.

Cotton fibers showed an even greater sensitiveness to light, the tearing strength dropping from 5.8 grams to 1.9 grams. The fiber most affected is flax, whose tearing capacity dropped from 19.7 to 4.83 grams.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY TURNS THE CORNER



The very considerable recovery in the sugar industry which has occurred this year is made clear in the chart above, which represents the price of Cuban raw sugar, duty paid at New York, and that of the corresponding refined product. At the close of last year, duty paid Cuban raws declined to a low of about 3½ cents a pound, while the price of these sugars before the payment of duty fell to 1½ cents. The decline, which was attended by great hardship in Cuba and heavy losses to most of the sugar companies, was partly an aftermath of the collapse of 1920, but was also caused by a large carry over of Cuban sugar and an ill-judged attempt to control

prices by a Cuban commission. With a free market restored at the first of this year, however, jobbers and dealers again had confidence enough to replenish stocks, which were estimated to be a half million tons below normal. Foreign buying also developed well. As a result, the Cuban carry over of upward of 1,000,000 tons has been disposed of and in addition considerably more than half of the new crop. Cuban raws, cost and freight at New York meanwhile have risen to slightly more than 3 cents, with corresponding advances in the refined article. The prices plotted above are those tabulated by Willett and Gray.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF HOLLAND IN MAY INCREASES

Imports Show Marked Gain but Home Industry Declines—Wholesale Prices

WASHINGTON, July 1—The foreign trade of the Netherlands increased considerably during May, as compared with the previous months of this year, although the increase has been unattended by any improvement in the import balance, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Adams, The Hague.

Wholesale prices again show a slight decline after the February rise of two points. Decreased state revenues reflect the effects of the reduction in industrial activity. Receipts from the dividend and bonus tax for April of this year amounted to 741,000 guilders, as compared with 1,375,000 guilders for April of last year.

Bond Issues Decline

Bond issues of all classes for April, 1922, totalled 31,000,000 guilders, as compared with a total issue of 89,000,000 guilders for March and 13,000,000 guilders for February of this year.

Total bond issues for the first four months of this year amounted to 168,477,000 guilders. During April the Netherlands Government gave its official sanction to the floating of two foreign loans in the home market.

It was reported at the beginning of last month that the municipality of Amsterdam would shortly issue a 10,000,000 guilder 6 per cent loan.

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MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASING BUT SHIPPING IS SLOW

In his regular monthly review of business in the New England district Frederic H. Curtis, chairman and Federal Reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, says in part:

"Business activity in New England during June was about on a par with that of May—perhaps slightly better. The change, if any, was so small, however, that it has been difficult to measure accurately.

There certainly was not enough improvement to arouse much enthusiasm.

Business is good, taken on the average, although considerable irregularity is still evident. The expectation that many lines of business will soon

slacken, added to the growing realization of the seriousness of the coal strike, is serving to check a material improvement in the situation at this time.

New England manufacturing activity has been increasing at a nominal rate for the past two months, although there has not been a corresponding increase in car loadings. In fact, during June there was a slight decline in the number of freight cars loaded in this district, compared with May.

While these two factors—production and shipments—seem to have opposite tendencies, the number of checks drawn (both by individuals and corporations), which is ordinarily a good index of the volume of business, was larger in the past month than in May.

The volume of goods distributed through retail channels was good during the first two weeks of June, but it has suffered a decline since the middle of the month because of the inclement weather, so that the total for the month will probably barely equal that of May.

Employment officers report that the call for workers continues to grow, and the number of people applying for jobs is becoming less. This can be at least partly accounted for by the seasonal demand for artisans in the building trades and work of a similar nature, although it is apparent that the call for employees to fill permanent positions is also better.

These few instances of contradictory tendencies could be duplicated several times, and the irregularity of the situation would become even more apparent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD HEAD VERY OPTIMISTIC

Rubber Is Used as a Road Surface Dressing

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out by the Colombia municipality in the use of rubber as a road-surface dressing, says Consul Vance, of the United States Department of Commerce. The dressing, which is the invention of a Ceylon rubber planter, is now being used on a portion of Darley Road, which is one of the most-used thoroughfares in Colombia. This solution was first tried on a road of the Devil's rubber estate, and has been in use for the last 13 months. A short stretch was laid in the municipality of Galle. The present test, however, is the hardest to which the new solution has been put.

The solution is made from pure bark and scrap rubber. The experiments so far show that this solution is easier to handle than asphalt.

It is a secret formula, and the inventor is still working toward its perfection.

The idea of using rubber for roads has been almost exclusively confined in the past to rubber blocks, the cost being very high.

The cost of the liquid rubber dressing is 50 to 75 per cent more than that of tar. It is anticipated that a slight difference in the cost of material, in favor of the rubber dressing, will be found, that labor cost will be reduced 50 per cent, at least, and that a better road surface will be procured.

CONFIDENCE IN WHEAT

"At Minneapolis," said Mr. Willard, "I found everyone confident that the spring wheat crop—not only of Minnesota but also of the Dakotas would be the best since the record crop of 1915. All minor crops promise practically as well. I never saw hay in better condition and this is true in all the states I went through."

"At Seattle lumber men told me that nearly all mills of the northwest are working to capacity and, curiously enough, railroad men told me that railroads were hauling eastward as much lumber as ever, even though a good deal is going out by water."

"Coming back through the sheep country of Utah and Idaho, I heard it said everywhere that ranchers had made a great deal of money this year. Not so many sheep are on the ranges as in some former years, but the number is increasing and the wool clip has been satisfactory and is being marketed at profitable prices.

With cattle the situation is much the same; the number was reduced during the war and afterward, but herds are being replenished and cattle prices are rising.

"There is no doubt in my mind that crops are going to add several billions to the national wealth this year. The change, if any, was so small, however, that it has been difficult to measure accurately.

"There certainly was not enough improvement to arouse much enthusiasm. Business is good, taken on the average, although considerable irregularity is still evident. The expectation that many lines of business will soon

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

British Newspapers and Periodicals

By ALBERT KINROSS

London, England
IN AN earlier letter I made the attempt to take the American writer, new to London, by the hand and deposit him on the doorstep of a likely publisher. But there are other writers who are less concerned with publishers than with publications, with our daily, weekly and monthly journals, and those noble gentlemen who sit, often precariously, upon the editorial throne.

In this connection, and whether one wish it or not, the first name to arise is that of Lord Northcliffe. For good or for ill, and history alone will show which of the two preponderates, he pervades the journalistic world, and he man or woman who satisfies his peculiar appetite is made as far as money is concerned, though I doubt whether he or she will gain much in the way of reputation. In idle moments I have often pondered a monument for his lordship, and on it most frequently see the words: "He found journalism a profession; he left it a trade." I see other things inscribed on the three remaining panels, but this is about the worst that can be said of him, and if you wish to live by bread alone, he is undoubtedly your man, and as long as you keep fit and flourishing he will stand by you. The most curious thing, however, about what is called the Northcliffe's is that it has printed more matter than any single publishing enterprise which has arisen since the creation; yet, for all that, it has made no single literary reputation of any permanence except Lord Northcliffe's own.

Daily Journalism a Jungle

Daily journalism is largely a jungle, filled with curious fauna. So far Lord Northcliffe has held his own; yet other and perhaps fiercer contestants are entering to dispute his sway, and it is possible that some day he will be ousted. Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian, is on the alert; Sir Edward Hull, a gentleman from the north, who, having already conquered Manchester and the industrial areas adjacent, is quite prepared to do the same by London, while more recently the brothers Jerry have set a hotter pace and, with the *Sunday Times*, renewed and re-established a journal to which neither Northcliffe, Beaverbrook nor Hull can furnish an adequate reply. Its quality is altogether beyond the three of them in combination.

In journalism as elsewhere, however, there are "many mansions." The *Morning Post*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Westminster Gazette*, in London; the *Manchester Guardian* and several other admirably conducted sheets in the provinces still have the decency to regard the journalist as an honorable man exercising an honorable profession. For these he need neither prostitute his talent nor thresh around in search of sensation. With these the old motto of the first Pall Mall Gazette—"Written by Gentlemen for gentlemen"—is still in favor, is still regarded as a tradition not lightly to be flung aside.

The Case for the Weeklies

With the weeklies one comes into an air that is at once more serene and

more precious than the air of every day. Our London fog has somehow cleared. The weeklies—*The New Statesman*, *The Nation*, *The Outlook*, and *The Spectator*—are in England what the great monthlies—*The Atlantic*, *Century*, *Scribner's* and so forth—are in America. A clever American friend said to me recently: "Here in England you are content to earn a living; over in America we make money." I think of this aphorism whenever I turn to our weekly reviews and such monthlies as *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Contemporary*, *The Nineteenth Century*, or *The National Review*. Within the leisured class these sheets could not exist. No writer can live by writing for them exclusively. They are, therefore, monuments raised to the glory of some definite ideal, to say nothing of their readers, contributors and editors, the last of whom always remind me of Swinburne's "Queen of Samothrace" and other celebrated personages of the past and present. The wise writer will contribute to these sheets for pleasure, knowledge and reputation, and earn his living in less delicate fields.

Our magazines are mostly of so contemptible a nature that I have some hesitation in referring to them. Instead, I quote in its entirety a letter recently received from one of our most prominent magazine editors.

A Letter of Rejection

"Dear Mr. Kinross," he says, "I have read your two stories with very great interest and pleasure. I think they are quite the best things you have done, but I regret to say that I consider them unsuitable for publication in—Magazine. Apart from their unique length, their literary excellence is in a way something of a drawback. Readers of a magazine like—prefer action and an exaggerated sense of values rather than perfect technique and accurate psychology like these. Therefore, I am reluctantly compelled to return them to you."

The stories referred to were published in the *Century Magazine* and have subsequently found a place in my book, "The Truth About Vignettes." I would advise the American teller of stories, and, for that matter, his British counterpart, to avoid the London magazines. That is to say, if he sets any store by what someone has called his "artistic integrity." In England good short stories are published in books, and then, if they make a success, as instance Kipling, Jacobs, or Joseph Conrad, the magazine editor will come running cap in hand and check book in the other. The tragedy of the situation is that he would gladly publish of the very best, but Northcliffe, his Berry or whatever his proprietor's name may be, while "not objecting to art," is not going to risk money over that very volatile substance. I believe that a courageous capitalist with a flair for embryonic Kiplings, Conan Doyle's and Aumonters could make a second fortune with a first-class magazine in London. The field is practically a vacuum; an immense audience is waiting; and, miss or hit, it would be a great adventure.

Bethmann-Hollweg, the result of the greatest war the world has ever known.

But not all Von Eckardstein's career was spent in combating the foolish machinations of his own foreign office; his list of friends included the Tsar, Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, Lord Tennyson, James Whistler, and many another figure of the day. He tells little stories of them racy and agreeable, leaving them only to discuss some devices of diplomacy.

Von Marschall he blames for the Krivits telegram rather than the Kaiser, and according to him the Marquis de Soveral, then Foreign Minister of Portugal, alone averted war between the powers at the time. Only by the masterly strategy of Hatzfeldt in supporting Britain in the Sudan reader.

campaign was complete amity finally restored. Then came the Spanish-American war, wherein the stumbling of German diplomacy, completely alienated American public opinion, brought the United States and England far more closely together, and united these two powers in action against Germany at Samoa. In regard to the latter group of islands, Von Eckardstein successfully negotiated arrangements between Germany and England.

And so goes the record of his years, spent for the most part in vain attempts to create a lasting friendship between the two great European powers, only to be foiled at every turn by Von Holstein and his colleagues. Unquestionably, the student of political economy will profit by perusal of this autobiography as well as the casual reader.

been settled to her satisfaction, for she soon returned to public work.

Lyceum lectures were among the most important literary events of the time and Mrs. Stanton joined the New York Lyceum Bureau. From November, 1889, she "began the long weary pilgrimage from Maine to Texas that lasted 12 years; speaking steadily for eight months—from October to June—every season."

Traveling, in those days, was not the luxurious whirling across the continent that it is today and most of the hotels in the smaller places were a horror. No matter what the obstacles, she met her lecture engagements even though it meant sometimes appearing on the platform hungry and travel-stained.

In western Iowa, she found, one winter, all the roads blocked with snow, but she made her entire circuit from point to point in a sleigh, traveling 40 and 50 miles a day. After three weeks of such hardship, she met in Chicago two other lyceum lecturers advertised on the same circuit. When she asked them where they had been, they replied: "Waiting here for the roads to open; we have lost three weeks' engagements." As one of the gentleman was General Fitzpatrick, who was lecturing on his experiences in Sherman's march to the sea, he received proper chafing from Mrs. Stanton on not being able to march across the State of Iowa, which deed had been successfully accomplished by a mere woman.

In this lecturing Mrs. Stanton was associated with many of the most prominent characters of the time, among them Anna Dickinson, Alcott, Wendell Phillips, Curtis, Beecher, and Matthew Arnold.

In 1851 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony met for the first time. Out of this meeting grew a friendship that lasted 45 years. Side by side, without friction, although not always agreeing, they worked unceasingly in the great reforms of the day—anti-slavery, suffrage, questions of marriage and divorce, temperance. Of opposite characteristics, they supplemented each other. Mrs. Stanton was the better writer, but Miss Anthony the better executive. A mutual friend wrote of them:

These two women have for the last 20 years been diligent lovers of all manner of projects from the smallest to the grandest, and have carried them with unexpected explosion into the midst of all manner of educational, reformatory, religious, and political assemblies. . . . I know of no two more peripatetic inclusions in the whole country.

Other intimate associations which she formed were with Lucretia Mott, Grace Greenwood, Anna Dickinson, T. W. Higginson, Garrison, Seward, Robert G. Ingersoll, and Felix Adler. The autobiographical volume has frequent footnotes to letters in the second volume from these friends and others, so all material on any topic is readily brought together.

The mother of seven children, a woman who never shirked a domestic duty and who yet found time to be always at the fore of every movement for the advancement of the human race, makes a record of achievement interesting in the extreme. The public thinks of her as a leader in the suffrage movement; this autobiography shows that she probably did more than any other one person for the emancipation of babies from the ignorance of parents, doctors, and nurses. She lectured far and wide on the commonsense care of children and never lost an opportunity, when traveling or on any chance encounter, to give valuable assistance to young mothers and fathers.

She was actively engaged in the anti-slavery movement, and had much to say on marriage and divorce, the temperance cause, and in rural religious reforms.

The book is crowded with pertinent suggestions, criticisms, and clever comments, showing the brilliancy and versatility of Mrs. Stanton's mind. For instance, in speaking of "Is God's Way," by Björnson, she says: "As all the characters come to a sad end. I could not see the significance of the title. If they had walked in God's way, their career should have been successful." Again, when some of her women hearers deprecatingly asked what she did with her children while she was lecturing, she replied: "It takes me no longer to speak than you to listen; what have you done with your children the two hours you have been sitting here?"

Occasionally in the reading one feels that too much space has been given to matters of too limited personal range, but that criticism is met when one remembers that the book exists for the express purpose of portraying vividly the purely personal side of this remarkable woman.

FLORENCE MILNER.

Two other explanations of the adoption of the pen name O. Henry, by William Sidney Porter, have come to the surface. G. D. Hurst, writing to the *New York Herald*, suggests that Porter found the name in "Balzac."

This use of the words O. Henry by Balzac will be found in the letter to Ida in the story called "Ferragus," which is included in the volume "Histoire des Frères." Mr. Hurst writes: "The letter is accidentally dropped by that unkempt stranger and picked up by Auguste de Maulincourt while these two and others are temporarily sheltered in a doorway during a Paris rainstorm, and it proves to be a heartrending letter, poignant with abject misery, anguish, and hopeless despair. The pleading expression, 'O Henry,' is used midway in its text."

The second is offered as a conjecture, by Charles J. Finger, being something that was told him by a girl in San Angelo, Texas, a close friend of Porter's. "O. Henry was a singer, a quartet fiddler. One of his favorite songs was a 'Texas cowboy song, pretty well known and called 'Root Hog or Die.' The tenth verse runs as follows:

"Along came my true love, about 12 o'clock, saying, 'Henry, O Henry, what sentence have you got?'" The jury found me guilty, the judge would allow no stay, so they sent me down to Huntsville to spend my life away."

Literary Bypaths

New York, June 26

THE closing week of June ends

the spring book season and, ex-

cept for a number of belated

publications, Mrs. Edith Wharton's

"Glimpses of the Moon," for instance,

nothing is scheduled for appearance

until volumes from the autumn lists

decorate the bookstores. The word

"decorata" is used advisedly, for it is

safe to assert that this autumn will

witness a deluge of colorful and ex-

otic book covers quite out of the ordi-

nary. Alfred A. Knopf has, for ex-

ample, made it an objective to

dress his books in brightly hued and

individual covers, and now such for-

merly conservative publishers as

Royal Cortissos, Harry

Cabot Lodge, Richard Aldrich, Henry

E. Krehbiel, Benjamin de Casseres,

W. C. Brownell, Walter Prichard

Eaton, William Marion Reedy, Eliza-

beth Jordan, Frida Ashton, Emma

James, the Marquise de Lanza, Harry

James Jr., Henry L. Mencken, and

others.

Lovers of good style will be pleased

to know that W. H. Hudson's "The

Naturalist in La Plata," which has

been out of print for ten years or

more, may now be secured in an ex-

cellently illustrated edition. A new

volume of reminiscences by Sir Henry

Lucy, who for many years was known

to readers of *Punch* as Toby, M. P.

has just been issued with the title of

"Lords and Commoners."

The drawings which illustrate the book are

extremely amusing. Robert Haven

Schauffer, known both as a poet and

novelist, has recently returned from

England, where, from all accounts, he

has been writing a deal of poetry.

Henry Sydnor Harrison, reversing the

order, is leaving for Europe, not to

write but for a vacation. Louis Unter-

meier must be pleased to have noticed

Jean Catel's article, in a recent

Mercurie de France, on contemporary

American literature, for in it the

French critic declared that Unter-

meier's astonishingly diversified books

place him among the greatest in this

country. Clive Bell's book of art dis-

cussion, "Since Cézanne," is another

volume that is heralded with enthu-

siasm by the younger men who are look-

ing for revolt. Mrs. Gene Stratton

Porter has returned to Limberlost

Cabin, where she intends to pass the

summer, having witnessed the success-

ful launching of her Indian narrative

poem, "The Fire Bird." Her little

granddaughter is at Long's Peak, Col-

with the young daughter of another

naturalist, Enos Mills.

I understand that an unfinished O.

Henry story has been discovered in

Austin, Tex., in one of the old account

books of the Morley Drug Company,

for which O. Henry once worked.

Writing the name Morley reminds me

that Christopher Morley's "Where the

Blue Begins," upon which he has been

working for two years, has been

turned over to this publishers.

It is a large book and entirely written by

hand, a fact that ought to please Mor-

ley collectors. Aldous Huxley's "Moral

Colts," an unusual little book con-

taining four short stories and a one-

act play, has just been published.

Ernest A. Boyd, who translated Paul

Gsell's "The Opinions

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Maria Theresia von Paradis,
an Early Woman Composer

By FELIX BOROWSKI

"WOMEN'S thoughts," once said the observant Joseph Addison "are ever turned upon appearing amiable to the other sex." How far this allegation might have been justified by the world of femininity in the eighteenth century can be decided only after long and elaborate examination of the facts. It is certain, however, that Addison's notions of woman's intelligence were shared by the men who took thought unto the progress of their race. "Women," wrote that sententious epistles, Lord Chesterfield, "are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining tattle, sometimes wit; but for solid reasoning, good sense, I never in my life knew one who had it, or who reasoned or acted consequently for 21 hours together."

Nor were women themselves conscious that they could do anything in life but look as pretty as nature—assisted, sometimes, by a little art—would permit them. Lady Pennington voiced the convictions of most of her sisters when she declared that "a sensible woman will soon be convinced that all the learning the utmost application can make her master of will be in many points inferior to that of the schoolboy."

Women Performers

It was conceded, to be sure, that a woman might well be an excellent vocalist or a fine performer on the harpsichord. But creative art was another matter. There were women in the eighteenth century to whom had been given a talent for poetry; they could not have been more perturbed when they discovered it had been informed that poetical composition was a felony. Was it not Lord Granville who, having discovered that his daughter had written a poem or two, "appealed to her affection for him and urged her never to write verses again"? Occasionally there was a woman of the upper classes here or there who flew in the face of society by a shocking and indelicate practice of composing, and even publishing, poetry or novels, but when it came to the creation of music—!

Nevertheless, in spite of the general conviction that it was highly improper for any lady to put down notes on paper, there were women who did. This article might never have been written had not the author of it, during a search in his desk for some entirely different matter, brought to light a notice concerning Maria Theresia von Paradis, contained in a faded copy of the Vienna *Allgemeine Musik Zeitung*, whose date was more than a year ago. There are not, it is certain, many people who are acquainted with the accomplishments of Miss von Paradis. Yet that lady was famous in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a composer and as a pianist. Maria Theresia was more than ordinarily remarkable. Born in Vienna in 1759, she was the daughter of an imperial councilor, and therefore a personage rather than a person. While a child she lost her sight, and, possibly, this induced her aristocratic relatives to indulge her yearning to become a composer.

Pupil of Richter

A pupil in "fortepiano" playing of Richter and of Leopold Kozeluch, and in singing of Sallieri and Vincenzo Righini, the young musician made astonishing progress in her art. She was only 11 when she sang the soprano part in Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" and accompanied herself on the organ. Maidens of gentle birth did not do such things in Vienna in 1770, and Miss von Paradis' exercises appear to have evoked the sympathy and the admiration of the Empress Maria Theresia, who was her godmother, and who bestowed upon her a pension of 200 gulden. But playing and singing with the girl were but stepping-stones to the higher level of musical creation. She took lessons in thorough bass with Fribert in Vienna and, having assimilated what that musician could teach her, she passed into the hands of Abbé Vogler. The abbé was regarded by many serious musicians as a charlatan. Possibly his celebrated performances on the organ of "The Fall of the Walls of Jericho," of "A Hottentot Melody in Three Notes," of "The Festival Interrupted by a Thunderstorm" had something to do with that suspicion; possibly it may have been due to his liking for sumptuous raiment—for purple stockings and gold buckles and the black silk mantle which went with his ecclesiastical regalia. As a teacher there can be no doubt that he was more than ordinarily skillful and progressive. Miss von Paradis would have found in him a sympathetic counselor. So also did Carl Maria von Weber, Meyerbeer, and many another pupil who gained name and fame.

Appearances at Courts

In due course Maria Theresia set out upon her travels. That, in the eighteenth as well as in the twentieth century, was the accepted destiny of artists who yearned for the laurels of renown. It is not necessary here to recount how she played before the French court at Versailles, or, when she went to London, how she accompanied the Prince of Wales in a sonata for violincello and piano. The latter feat at least deserves recording, for the heir-apparent of George III was a sad performer. Nor must there be omitted the friendship and the admiration which was felt for her by the great Mozart—an admiration which at least took the practical form of a concerto for piano which he wrote for her. Miss von Paradis, it should be mentioned, was an omnivorous consumer of concertos, for she was credited with the ability to play no fewer than 60, although the concertos by her teacher, Kozeluch, were those which she performed most often. She had plenty to choose from, for Kozeluch wrote nearly 50!

It was as a composer, however, that Maria Theresia von Paradis was of per none removed them.

greatest interest. The systems for enabling sightless musicians to read and to compose music, which have been developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were unknown in the eighteenth. The problem which beset Miss von Paradis—the problem of giving permanent form to her inspirations—was a difficult one. It was solved for her by a friend of the family—Riedinger by name—whose method of enabling the girl to set down her thoughts was described in the *Allgemeine Musik Zeitung* of 1810. The beginning of Miss von Paradis' flight into the creative empyrean was modest enough—it was, indeed, that with which most composers make their first attempts. She put forth some slight pieces for the piano—the instrument was known to the world at that time as the fortepiano—and some songs for 21 hours together!

The ambitions of Maria Theresia soon were fanned. She determined to make a bid for that species of triumph which was generally regarded as the sole privilege of male music-makers. Miss von Paradis determined to connect her inspirations with the stage. It would seem that the Emperor Leopold II, who had just succeeded to the throne, encouraged the young woman.

Perhaps he thought that for an aristocratic young lady to bathe herself in the yellow glow of the footlights was not without an element of piquancy. She did not disclose much originality in selecting a subject, for Maria Theresia elected to compose a melodrama with Ariadne and Bacchus as its subject. Monteverde had treated it in the days in which opera was a novelty and numberless composers of the era of Handel and Mozart had ground it out. Perhaps His Imperial Majesty suggested the wedding of the mythological daughter of Minos to Bacchus as a picturesque background for Miss von Paradis' tunes, and, to be sure, a suggestion was a command. In 1791 the young composer brought out her melodrama before the august Leopold and his court and evidently it was a success, for the work was repeated at the national court theater. Having tested her wings, Maria Theresia tried a second flight the following year. The era was one greatly concerned with shepherds, shepherdesses—always carrying crooks—princesses who generally fell in love with the former and princes whose hearts invariably went out to the latter. Miss von Paradis succumbed to the prevailing romance and in 1792 she staged her pastoral singspiel, "Der Schulgeist" at the Leopoldstadt Theater, in Vienna. This, too, won approval.

Climax of Success

But the climax of success came to the talented daughter of the Imperial Councillor with the production of a fairy opera which, entitled "Rinaldo and Alina," was produced at Prague in 1797. The text of this was the work of Ludwig von Baczko, who had staged it three years previously at Königsberg. The production at the Prague Alstaedter National Theater was the first of many. Maria Theresia von Paradis, like Lord Byron, woke up one morning and found himself famous. Then the winter of Maria Theresia's discontent set in Vienna had become accustomed, if not reconciled, to petticoat operas and it could no longer be excited by the prospect of another dramatic offering from her pen. Moreover, there were other sensations awaiting the town in the theater and the concert hall. Herr von Beethoven was bewildering the populace with symphonies such as never had been heard before. Young Carl Maria von Weber was writing audacious art. There were fiddlers, like Clement, who could play variations on the violin with that instrument held upside down, and singers whose roulades were excelled only by the nightingales. Miss von Paradis was out of the running. There were family tribulations, too. The family riches departed. What was to be the fate of the gentle Maria Theresia? What is the fate of most ladies possessed of skill on a musical instrument and nothing in the bank? Teaching. Miss von Paradis put her ambitions in cold storage and went to hunt for pupils.

Marked Modesty

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Musik Zeitung* paid a visit to Miss von Paradis in 1810 and he contributed to that journal some of the enthusiasm with which the lady filled him. Clearly Miss von Paradis was a gentle and a lovable personage. Nor was she lacking in modesty. "It is not seldom," wrote the correspondent, "that composers have so great a predilection for their own works that they are unable to perceive worth in the music of another. From this weakness is Miss von Paradis so free that she appears to find little merit in her own music and prefers the music of her fellow composers. There is something truly uplifting in the sight of Miss Paradis in the midst of her scholars. All hang about her with affectionate exuberance and vie with each other in seeking her favor. She smiles tenderly upon this and kisses that one, and those who have something to play she calls upon one by one. With astonishment one sees the smallest, most charming girl, 9 to 11 years of age, playing the most difficult sonatas with so much polish, clarity and expression that all one's expectations are surpassed."

An Accomplished Musician

Mrs. Robert Mayer (better known as that very artistic singer Dorothy Moulton) lent her large drawing-room at Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, and invited a representative audience to meet Dr. Wellesz on June 6 and hear his "Dissertation on the Modern Musical Movement in Vienna." Unlike Haydn, he evidently is an accomplished linguist, and read his lecture extraordinarily well in English. Beganning with a historical sketch of music in Vienna during the eighteenth century and in the time of Beethoven, he passed on to the Brahms-Wagner period, and thence to more recent composers and contemporary moderns. With regard to the former he said some enlightening things about Brückner (who has perhaps not been sufficiently understood by the world at large), and with regard to the latter it was clear that Dr. Wellesz considered Schönbach as a most significant personality.

Government Support Slight

An interesting point in the lecture to an English person at least was the statement that the great musical institutions and prestige of Vienna had been built up by private enterprise, and that in earlier days the prime moving forces had been individuals and groups of music lovers. The same thing is true of England today. Government support is slight,

and apparently, the ambitions which once had burned within her turned to cold ashes. There were no more compositions for the theater; no more auspicious writings about her in the papers. Vienna, which once had gaped when her genius had been set before it, gathered its memories of her into the chill chamber in which are stored the things which are past and of no account. And from that day.

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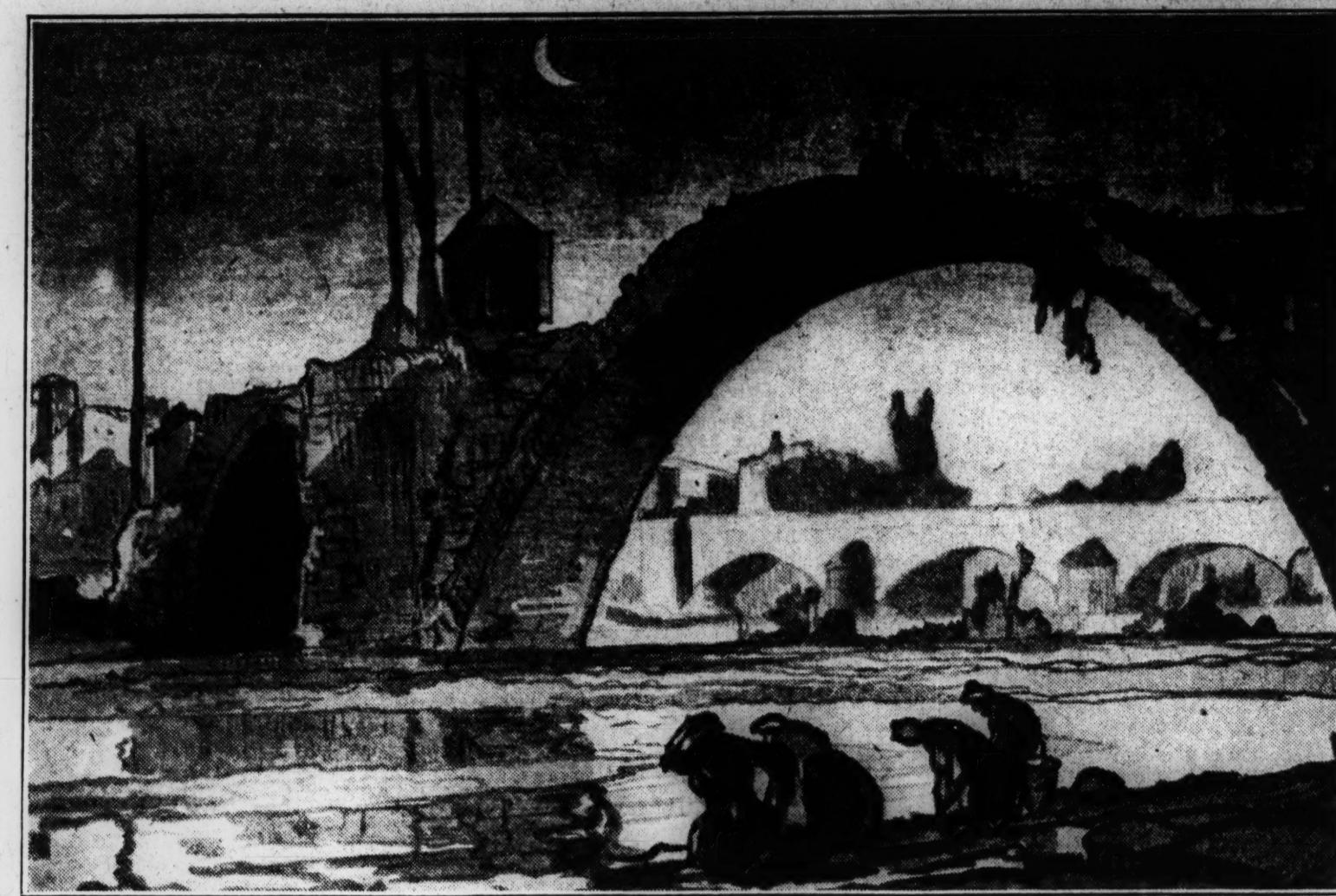
THE HOME FORUM

A Little Discourse
on Hats

I KNOW a man who not long ago decided that a hat is quite an unnecessary article of apparel, at least under ordinary circumstances, and, being of an independent nature, he now goes about without one. To be sure he attracts attention. My own first thought, as I see him approaching, hatless among the hatted, is that he has lost his hat. It might have blown overboard when he was crossing a bridge. It might have left before he did while he was eating his luncheon in one of those places where neat signs prominently displayed advise the patron to watch his hat, and, in any case, not to expect the management to provide him with another. Or, again, his hat might have been run down by an automobile. This, as I know by personal experience, is a very modern and serious menace to hats, and I have seen my own, which only an instant before had been on my head, lying conspicuously in the middle of the street, with cars rushing toward it from both directions. Happily the cars were driven by considerate and skillful men. They avoided my hat, and by a cleverly timed and executed maneuver I presently retrieved it. Such an adventure, but without the happy ending, might have befallen my friend, and people who see him for the first time without his hat regard him with sympathy. But it is not an everyday experience to lose one's hat, and if they again meet him hatless a few days later they regard him with puzzled astonishment. "Who is this man?" they ask each other, "who goes all round town without a hat?"

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Unnecessary as my hatless friend considers it, the curious student, attracted to the subject by this individual declaration of independence, will seek diligently but in vain for the historic first appearance on any head of a hat. The independent spirit that discards this crowning article of apparel defies not only the opinion of observing contemporaries, but that of mankind in general since the beginning of recorded history. The invention of the first hat must be left to the imagination. The sculptured mythology of Greece gave Mercury a winged hat which, without the wings, was the very ancient petasus, and was still worn practically without change as late as the tenth century. A student of hat history has described it as a hat that "fitted the head closely and warmly, was not liable to be carried away by every breeze, took no unnatural shape, and its brim was intended as a shield for the eyes." It seems to have been a very good hat, good enough, indeed, even for a messenger of the gods, but subject, like everything else in human



"Ruins of a Roman Bridge" (Over the Loire at Bries-Charreusac): Woodcut by Y. Ushishara After a Drawing by Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

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apparel, to changes of fashion. One would hardly believe, without consulting old pictures, all the strange things that men have allowed haters to do to their hats. The crowns took various shapes, brims widened and narrowed, feathers, ribbons, and jewels were added by way of adornment; sometimes the hat was flat as a pancake, and again it rose over the wearer's head like a steeple.

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Sir Walter Raleigh, who began with a wide-brimmed, befeathered beaver, raised the crown and trimmed the brim and made a distinguished appearance in what was the ancestor of the modern tall hat. Mr. Glubb later invented a way of closing the tall hat up, and enriched the world of fashion with the opera hat, which not long ago went out of fashion and is now reported coming in again. Some fifty years ago first appeared the derby, since then so infinitely and subtlety varied in its dimensions, and now bravely trying to hold its own, though with considerable apprehension, in competition with the so-called "soft" hat. Mercury, perhaps, might regard the "soft" hat as the nearest modern equivalent for his familiar petasus. In the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, a gentleman raising his hat to a lady was said to "give her his hat."

Now that he has given up wearing a hat, I suppose that my hatless friend salutes with a graceful motion, unlike my hatless friend, however, this reformer considered the hat a highly necessary article of apparel so necessary, indeed, that his reform was intended to obviate the exposure of what he called "one's valuable head" to rain or wind. His suggestion found no supporters, and the newspaper paragraphs of the time appear to have welcomed it as material for humor.

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But it might be argued that even if the hat is an unnecessary as my hatless friend thinks it, it would still remain valuable for the symbolism of raising it, "uncovering the head," in the good old phrase, as a sign of respect. The salute, half military, half civilian, does not accomplish this specific purpose; you cannot uncover a head that is uncovered already. The ceremony itself, I fear, is not as impressive as it used to be. In "The Polite Academy, or School of Behavior," published in London in 1780, there are, for example, explicit directions. "If you bow to anyone passing by," says the "Polite Academy," "do it in this manner: raise the right hand to your hat gracefully. Put your forefinger as far as the crown, and your thumb under the brim, and then raise it from your head gracefully and easily. Look at the person you bow to, and hold your body gently forward. Hold your left arm straight down at your side, neither drawing it forward nor backward. Move on the right side, and keep the other firm. If the person goes by on the right side, move the left leg, and keep the other firm. Let your body be bowed moderately, not too much." Nowadays everything, including the leg, moves more quickly than in 1780; the "soft" hat does not readily lend itself to so nice an adjustment of thumb and forefinger; we who give the hat think less seriously of our own gracefulness in doing so.

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But we still uncover our heads, and for that purpose the hat is a necessity. Otherwise it may be that my hatless friend is right, although some warm day, if he holds true to his determination not to wear a hat, it will hardly surprise me if I meet him carrying a sunshade. Perhaps with a green lining. Which reminds me that the poet Gay, two hundred years ago, mentioned his "new straw hat, that's trimly lined with green."

R. B.

Rossetti's Garden

As a garden, in the sense of flowers and borders, it can hardly be said to have existed in Rossetti's time; yet it possessed some good trees and a large rough grass plot, with various shrubs and bushes, and some pieces of "statuary." But its chief interest for Rossetti was in its occupation as the home of a strange sequence of beasts, selected rather for their oddity and grotesqueness than for any particular beauties. They were, indeed, a quaint and miscellaneous gathering, as Mr. William Rossetti and other intimates have chronicled, and included at different times various owls, dormice, peacocks, hedgehogs, wombats, a Canadian woodchuck, armadillos, kangaroos, a deer, a raccoon, a mole, squirrels, white mice, a jackdaw and laughing jackass, grass parakeets, a raven, chameleons, snakes, a zebra and green lizards, not to mention various dogs and puppies! Some of these peculiar pets naturally produced unexpected happenings, and came to bad ends. The armadillo burrowed into a neighboring kitchen, and on turning up from beneath the hearthstone was taken for the very devil by a dismayed cook. The raccoon-hibernated in the drawer of a cabinet, and the noises which ensued on his spring awakening were taken as clear evidence that the house was haunted. Puppies got lost, birds got drowned, snakes insinuated themselves into neighboring territory with alarming results. The little Brahmin bull, having been secured for £20, and successfully rushed through the house into the garden, was tethered to a tree; but when Rossetti went to fraternize with him a day or two later, he charged his new owner with great vigour, and chased the poet round the tree trunk with such energy that Dante Gabriel decided he was "not a convenient tenant" and resold him without delay. Perhaps the two most favoured pets were the woodchuck and the first wombat, to whom both Dante and Christina dedicated amusing little poems. D. G. R.'s diction was sent to William Bell Scott, its title being that of a group of the latter friend's Sonnets:

PARTED LOVE

Oh, how the family affections combat Within this heart, and each hour flings a bomb at My burning soul; neither from owl nor from bat Can peace be to me now I've lost my wombat.

The woodchuck Rossetti would dash, paunch upward, in his arms by the hour together, expending great ingenuity in making the fat little beast's head and hind paws meet, or scratching his cheeks in rapturous contemplation. . . . The screeching of the peacocks at early dawn was another entertainment for the neighbors, so profusely enlivening that Lord Cadogan had to insert a clause prohibiting peacocks in his Cheyne Walk tenancies. The deer is also said to have concealed a jealous dislike for one of these exquisite fowls, which he vented by following him sedately round the garden, treading one by one on the tail feathers of the retreating bird, till he had extricated them all.

And so, from Rossetti's sombre studio and rank and weedy garden of untrimmed grass and outlandish beasts, one passes back into the quiet sanity and fresh riverside breezes of Cheyne Walk with something like a sigh of relief—Reginald Blupit, in "By Chelsea Reach."

Indiana

Not the sea,
Not the unutterable majesty
Of Alpine peak, nor the white foam
And spray
Of glittering cataract can so win
Their way
Into my heart. I have dwelt with these
too long

To love another while thy beech trees
bend
Their lowly limbs to greet me as a
friend.
And take from me the tribute of a
song.

—William Ernest Henley, L.L.D.

RANK BRANGWYN, whose power of conception and boldness of treatment makes him revel in huge canvases—and cartoons still more huge—and Ushishara, the Japanese, with his minute and brilliant Eastern technique, lending itself to diminutive work almost within the scope of a postage stamp—the two must assuredly strike one as strange collaborators; yet their artistic co-operation has achieved the happiest results.

It is this way: Ushishara translates Brangwyn's masterly drawings into admirable woodcuts, inspired also in the matter of color by F. B. (everybody knows him by these initials), who seems to know intuitively those color schemes that tend to make his work stand out so eminently by itself. In these woodcuts, however, the tones are subdued and self-contained, yielding the premier place to the striking picturesqueness of the design.

A bridge has from time immemorial furnished artists with much appreciated motifs, yet this fine woodcut of a Roman bridge, one of a set of four, seems to break new ground. Brangwyn has traveled in many strange and distant lands, but even when he does not go far afield he discovers new beauties, scenes of unrecorded merit, or he views the old ones from a new angle. Look at the above ancient ruin of a bridge, whose grand, dilapidated arch is made to form such a picture-like frame, within which we see, at some distance, another and newer bridge, and under them both flows, as in the time of the Romans, the placid stream at whose bank busy women pursue their work. Everything placed to perfection and endowed with its due proportion in producing the desired consummate effect.

—Cuthbert G. Wilkinson.

The Lore of the Pearl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O priceless pearl, how gained thy
silver dome
Rich tints of coral veiled in azure
dew
As though a cunning craftsman 'neath
the foam
Had weaved thy royal robe in heavy
en's hue?

What made thy sand-scored mother
meekly learn
To build each grain a gem immaculate—

A silver shrine with "Good for ill
return"
In glowing sacred symbols o'er the
gate?

If in the lethargy of selfcontent
Some circumstance constructive
work demands,
Shall I but temporise, evade, resent,
Or turn to living gems earth's drifting
sands?

Nay, more than mollusc, man can
master fate,
So let me prove what treasures in
me wait.

—Cuthbert G. Wilkinson.

"Beyond Jordan"

"Beyond Jordan" has in it a suggestion to the imagination of distance. . . . Even when I came to see, morning after morning, from the Mount of Olives, the mountains of Moab and Gilead beyond the Jordan and knew that they were only twenty or thirty miles away, they still kept their distance. . . .

I remember, as with the memory of an apocalypse, these mountains once when they had all the semblance of celestial hills. I had gone with the Governor of Jerusalem to see the workrooms of the Russian pilgrims in the cloistered stone buildings that stood on the precipitous southwestern cliff of the Mount of Olives. There we found these pilgrim women (who had been stranded in Jerusalem by the war) knitting, sewing, spinning, in the long bare clean rooms. . . . Without stopping their work, they rose to sing their home church songs, of moving pathos, and with such wonderful richness and range of voice that one could have easily believed them to be a choir celestial in the New Jerusalem, if one had not in the meantime been struck by the poverty of the women.

There has been much controversy about Dickens' taste. A great many cultivated people will scarcely concede that he has any taste at all; a still larger number of fervent admirers point, on the other hand, to a hundred felicitous descriptions and delineations which abound in apt expression and skillful turns and happy images—in which it would be impossible to alter a single word without altering for the worse; and naturally inquire whether such excellencies in what is written do not indicate good taste in the writer. The truth is, that Mr. Dickens has what we may call creative taste; that is to say, the habit or faculty, whichever we may choose to call it, which at the critical instant of artistic production offers to the mind the right word, and the right word only. If he is engaged on a good subject for caricature, there will be no defect of taste to preclude the caricature from being excellent. But if it is only in moments of imaginative production that he has any taste at all.

His works nowhere indicate that he possesses in any degree the passive taste which decides what is good in the writings of other people, and what is not, and which performs the same critical duty upon a writer's own efforts when the confusing mists of productive imagination have passed away.

Nor has Mr. Dickens the gentlemanly instinct which in many minds supplies the place of purely critical discernment, and which, by constant association with those who know what is best, acquires a second-hand perception of that which is best.

He has no tendency to conventionalism for good or for evil; his merits are far removed from the ordinary path of writers, and it was not probably so much effort to him as to other men to step so far out of that path; he scarcely knew how far it was. For the same reason, he cannot tell how faulty his writing will often be, though he cannot tell what people will think. —Walter Bagehot.

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Sunward
Dawn harbors surely
East of the shadows.
Facing us somewhere
Spread the sweet meadows.
—William Ernest Henley.

Yielding and Resisting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the desire to do the right is present in the average individual, yet his actual accomplishment may not always have been commensurate with this desire. In the silence of his own thinking, he may have echoed Paul's statement, "The good that I would do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." So he may have drifted into a state of perplexity and discouragement. Deceived by this belief in duality, which is denounced in the second chapter of Genesis, he may have followed the line of least resistance and yielded, against his better judgment, to evil influences.

The cause of his trouble and the remedy for it are not far to seek. In his acceptance of the belief that man is a mixture of good and evil, lies the mistake. In the understanding that a perfect God never created an imperfect man, nor one subject to evil temptation, lies the remedy. As far as the limited, human perception goes, a mortal is indeed a compound; but this duality does not pertain to the real, spiritual man; hence the command of Christ Jesus, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

This grand fact of spiritual perfection sooner or later compels a desire for its demonstration. The so-called human mind is apt to recoil at the mention of perfection; yet this perfection is within everyone's grasp.

It may be said that fear is a factor in every temptation; also, that the seat of temptation must be in one's consciousness, since there is no inherent power in environment. When David was confronted with Goliath, and Daniel with the lions, when the three young Hebrew captives were thrown, bound, into the flaming furnace, they emerged free. In the case of the three captives, it was found that not even their clothes had been scorched, but that the cords which bound them had been burnt. These men had resisted the arguments of fear, resentment, and anger, and yielded themselves to the understanding of the one Life, God.

This question of yielding and resisting is of immense importance; for upon a correct understanding of it depends the development, upward or downward, of one's character and career.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393), "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." Everyone will agree that evil is unlike God, good, and therefore must be unlike God's reflection. Not being inherent in man,—God's image and likeness,—evil is extraneous to him, and has never become any part of his individuality. False belief is the evil which every mortal is entitled and enabled to resist, in the name and with the power of Truth. Human will-power is of no

avail; for the so-called human mind contains no remedy for its own ills. One must be willing to acknowledge this scientific fact before even a single step can be taken towards spiritual dominion.

In arithmetic, figures derive their authority from a governing law. A mistake is not inherent in the figure itself; nor does the mistake issue from mathematical rule. The mistake is a nonentity, and vanishes before the application of the truth. Similarly, the one who refuses to indulge evil practices because they are not of God, resists them with a power and an inspiration derived from divine Principle, God. The one who, when tempted with hatred or resentment, turns away from its contemplation and yields his thought to divine Love is thereby resisting and conquering what is "unlike good," and unlike his own true selfhood.

Now, to return to the type of individual whose better aspirations have hitherto seemed to come to naught; he can acquire, through Christian Science, a demonstrable understanding of his relation to God. Yielding to evil is an act of weakness. Yielding to spiritual power is an evidence of real intelligence; for, as Paul said, "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness." Christian Science teaches just how to resist temptation, and how to yield to the call of Truth.

Occasionally, one seems to have slipped so deeply into the mire of false belief that he is deceived into preferring to be the servant of evil rather than of good, albeit evil has proved such a hard taskmaster. Even this type of mortal will inevitably be redeemed by Truth; for as there is no truth, so there is no permanence, in such false belief. Owing to the obscurity of ignorance, one may fight against his own true individuality, but he cannot destroy it; though for a time he may seek to oppose it. The individuality of man is ever at hand, and blesses each one from whose vision the hand of self-deception has torn the bandage of self-delusion. Every Christian Scientist joyfully testifies to the fact that, in the measure of his fidelity, he is able to prove our Leader's statement (Science and Health, p. 201), "Passions, selfishness, false appetites, hatred, fear, all sensuality, yield to spirituality, and the superabundance of being is on the side of God, good."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

**The Crisis
in
Ireland**

far larger than is indicated by the strength of parties in the new Dail, for, owing to the arrangement whereby the pro-treaty and the anti-treaty sections of Sinn Fein divided the seats between them, and voted for one another's candidates, nothing save an overwhelming consensus of opinion could have returned so many Laborite, independent and farmer candidates, all pro-treaty, at the expense of the Republicans. It looks indeed as if Mr. Arthur Griffith's estimate that 95 per cent of the people of Ireland were behind the treaty was not far off the mark, and that if there had been a straight fight on the issue the Republicans would have had but slender representation in the new Dail.

The elections have precipitated what is, it is hoped, the final crisis in the long struggle of Ireland toward freedom and self-government. It is a crisis which has been caused by the Irish people themselves, for, by defeating the electoral pact designed to prevent them passing judgment on the treaty, they gave the clearest mandate to the Provisional Government to go ahead and carry into effect the rest of the settlement laid down in the treaty. In face of this show of public opinion the de Valera-Collins pact seems to have fallen to the ground. The Provisional Government has decided that it has no option but to obey the will of the people and to call upon the recalcitrant Irish Republican army to respect the decision, and abandon its attempt to upset the treaty and maintain a gunmen government of its own. In consequence the Republican leaders have been driven to decide whether they will acquiesce in the decision of the electorate or plunge their country into a civil war in order to try to nullify that decision by force. That a section of the Republican army would show fight was inevitable. Whether the struggle is to be short, or long and bitter, however, depends upon whether Mr. de Valera and the other Republican leaders join in the rebellion.

What the extremists hope to gain by their action it is difficult to say. If the word republic means anything, it means the sovereignty of the people. Yet these Republicans are apparently going to fight to establish the sovereignty of an army as against the expressed will of the people. And if they succeed in doing so, they will find themselves in the same position as the Bolsheviks when they succeeded in gaining power in Russia by overthrowing the Constituent Assembly. They will only be able to govern in defiance of the popular will by the most ruthless and murderous proscription of their political opponents. Even so, they could not succeed, for if they were able to force the Irish people to submit to their armed will, they would find themselves immediately at war with Great Britain. Their success would involve the repudiation of the treaty now indorsed by the Irish electorate. It would commit them to a war against Ulster, whose independence Great Britain is committed to defend to the limit of her power until a voluntary agreement is made between North and South. And both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill have declared that the British Government will not tolerate the indefinite continuance of the present conditions of lawlessness and murder and defiance of all constituted authority, in a territory which is part of the British Commonwealth. The Republicans, therefore, if they determine to refuse to accept the verdict of the people and set out to establish their own authority in Ireland by the sword, will have to do so in opposition to the Irish majority, to Ulster, and to Great Britain.

To such struggle there can in the long run be only one end. But though they are bound to be defeated, the Republicans, by their fanatical and self-centered violence, can do immense mischief to their country. The loss of life and the material damage involved is the smallest part. The bitterness they will introduce into Irish politics and between North and South will weaken and demoralize Irish life for many years, and if they compel foreign intervention because the Irish people prove unable to establish the elementary decencies of civilized life for themselves, they will have undone at one stroke the whole work of those who have fought for Irish self-government for years and decades, and will plunge Ireland back into that fatal dependence on others from which the Anglo-Irish Treaty has released it.

It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that even at the last moment wiser counsels will prevail, and that enough of the Republican leaders will abandon the insane and disastrous attempt to nullify the treaty, the Constitution and the election, to enable the Provisional Government, in whatever form it may be remodeled, to re-establish law and order and prepare for that election at the end of the year which will complete the constitutional establishment of the Irish Free State. Along that road peace, self-government and eventual Irish unity lie. Along the other lie disorder, the continuance of the reign of the gunmen and even the possibility of the loss of the settlement won in the treaty. But if the Republicans do persist in attempting to impose their will by the sword, then it is to be hoped that all men of good will and courage in Ireland will rally to the support of the lawfully constituted Irish Government and prove in decisive fashion that Irishmen can maintain an effective democratic government for themselves, and that the need for any form of foreign intervention has forever gone. The real test of Ireland has come. It is hoped that it is that darkest hour which precedes the dawn.

THE Turk is always the Turk. In all the centuries since he first gained a foothold in Europe he has not changed one of his spots. Suave and mild-mannered in private life, collectively he knows no methods of gaining his ends except by intrigue, by duplicity, by dividing his foes through playing one off against another, and by hiding his massacres of helpless victims behind a smoke screen of elaborate falsehood. There is only one way for the Christian powers to handle him, and that is by unwavering firmness and united action. He is actively engaged in his immemorial game now in striving to block investigation, by an international commission, of his atrocities perpetrated on the Christians of Asia Minor, an inquiry that was based on exposures of Turkish cruelties in The Christian Science Monitor.

After the Monitor's facts were recognized in debate in the British House of Commons and the Kemalist Government saw that the powers were resolved to make an investigation, it was declared by the Angora leaders that the proposed commission would not be allowed to enter the territory they controlled. As explained in a Washington dispatch to this paper, this roused the indignation of the more conservative and sensible Turks, who have grown weary of the oppressions and scandals of the Kemalists.

Their criticisms apparently have frightened the Angora leaders, who have begun the old Turkish game of shifty evasions and complicated denials. First, instructions were sent to the Kemalist representative in Constantinople to deny the reports of renewed deportations in Asia Minor. After that, as the dispatch discloses, an attempt was made to show that the Angora leaders would not object to an "impartial" investigation by the powers.

To appreciate what these denials and protestation are worth, it is only necessary to remember what Dr. Mark H. Ward disclosed in his report to Secretary Hughes on conditions in the Vilayet of Harpoot. Dr. Ward, after giving details of graft, cruelties and outrages, and explaining that the Government of Harpoot was in the hands of a committee headed by Kemal Pasha himself, said:

The president of this committee in Harpoot is Hadji Kayia, a Kurdish chief from the village of Jissouli, who admits that he has killed many prominent Armenians with his own hand, among them the Armenian Catholic bishop (during the massacres of 1915). He boasts that he and his men have been the cause of the death of 10,000 Armenians of the vilayet. He is the real power behind the local government in the vilayet.

There is just one way to cut through the Turk's screen of duplicity and false pretenses and to save the remaining Christians of Asia Minor from the horrors of deportation and massacre, and that is for the enlightened public opinion of the Christian powers, and especially in Britain and America, to compel clear, unwavering exposure of the truth in Asia Minor, and then firm action. There is abundant evidence that this public opinion is prepared to do this very thing.

THERE are convincing indications of the need that the people of the United States, no matter how high their moral and ethical standards may be, look the so-called beer and light wine issue squarely in the face. The tendency appears to be to compromise with evil by acceding to the demand that the manufacture and sale of those beverages be legalized, preferably by amendments to the existing enforcement code. The specious appeal of the bootleggers and other violators of the law that if this concession were made to them they would be satisfied and would cease their organized campaign of nullification, seems to have persuaded many otherwise thoughtful persons that after all it might be as well to make terms with these avowed foes of society.

No one who believes that prohibition is right, morally and fundamentally, should allow himself to be influenced by any such argument. The way out of the present difficulty is not by compromise. The temptation to cease firing may come with almost overpowering force when one grows weary of the everlasting combat, but it seldom comes when there are indications that a victory will be won. A surrender now to the demand that the right be given to manufacture and sell beer and wines would be to admit defeat in one of the greatest crusades since a Christian people fought to put down human slavery. Lincoln said a nation could not survive, half slave and half free. It is equally true that a nation, once it has proclaimed itself a sober and temperate nation, cannot consent that it shall be half sober and half drunk.

No thinking person should be deceived by the promise that the granting of the privilege to traffic in beverages of so-called low alcoholic content will satisfy the hungry and thirsty hordes who are awaiting only that permission to extend the manufacture and sale of admittedly intoxicating drinks. The experiment has been tried in some of the states of the Union in which it was sought to enforce prohibition before the adoption of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It was tried in Iowa. In discussing the failure of the plan, The Iowa State Capital, one of the leading papers of that State said recently:

All persons acquainted with the history of Iowa probably are familiar with the fact that Iowa had a beer and light wine law during one of her periods of prohibition agitation. The law did not seem to work well, for the reason that persons authorized to sell beer and wine usually violated the law by selling hard liquors. The result was that Iowa soon declared the beer and light wine law to be a failure.

There is, in fact, no middle ground, and the people of the United States who conscientiously believe in the enforcement of the fundamental law which is designed to bring about the destruction of the liquor traffic in its worst forms, the extermination of the breweries and

distilleries, and the saloons and their kindred resorts of vice, must stand against the mesmerism and suggestion of what falsely appears as an "honorable compromise." One cannot escape the conclusion that many have yielded to the subtle arguments which the propagandists of the "wets" have put forward. But those arguments, analyzed, cannot long deceive the alert and intelligent. It is well to examine some of their exhibits for a moment to see just what it is they attempt to prove.

In the first place, it is claimed that enforcement of the law is impossible, and therefore that it may as well be disregarded altogether. As a matter of fact, it is shown that enforcement is 90 per cent effective—that is, that nine-tenths of the people of the United States observe the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, either willingly or otherwise. It may be insisted that the figures represent estimates merely, and that they cannot be regarded as authentic. Perhaps those who question the correctness of the figures will venture a similar estimate as to the effective enforcement of other regulatory legislation, for instance, the laws against theft, false swearing, the law compelling Sabbath observance, laws against the adulteration of food-stuffs, and the laws providing for equal taxation. Would those who now may be inclined to compromise with the enemies of the prohibition law be as willing to make terms with all those who find it easy or convenient to violate other laws?

There is no popular demand that the Volstead Act be modified to legalize the sale of wines and beer. In fact it is doubtful if Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to authorize the sale of liquors actually intoxicating. The mere ukase of Congress declaring non-intoxicating those liquors which in fact are intoxicating, might as reasonably be extended to include all the liquors now listed in the bootleggers' pharmacopeia as to furnish a certificate of innocuousness to beer and wine. The laws now in force provide for the sale of non-intoxicating liquors, but this does not satisfy those who want the door again opened to permit the practices which so long served to make rich the brewers and saloon keepers and to impoverish the millions of men, women, and children who were the willing or unwilling victims of their selfish greed. It is they who implore the American people to unlock the door of the saloon.

WHEN an organization of the character and consequence of the National Education Association holds its annual convention, the people of the United States have a right to expect something in the nature of constructive achievement. Oratory it looks for, and in full measure; technical discussions it accepts as inevitable. It even views with resignation petty factional strife and political bickerings. But as payment for that patience, it is entitled to a definite account of the stewardship it has vested in the teachers of the land; to a concrete report on the progress that is being made in the solution of the great educational problems of the day. What about rural schools, the elimination of illiteracy, Americanization, the simplification of the curriculum to the end that the fundamentals may be at least partially saved? It is of matters such as these that an interested public wants to hear in concise and easily understood language.

Once again, then, the N. E. A., coming now to Boston, will have its great opportunity. Once again the advance program promises much. While it may be true that "Education and the Democratic Awakening" is not the happiest possible topic for the general sessions, because the way is thus opened for a discussion of generalities and the shunting of specific questions, the choice is justified on the ground that the demand for a consideration of world affairs is too pressing to be resisted, and that some measure of preparation must be made for the international educational conference which will be held in the United States in 1923. From the standpoint of the teacher, the superintendent, and most of all the parent, it will be the section meetings which will answer, as they always have answered, the questions which are being asked in regard to the educational advance. There the men and women who are doing the real work of the schools will tell how they are doing it and will explain the means and methods they have devised for doing it better than it was ever done before. There the public will receive its accounting, and be given a report on the success of the most important enterprise it conducts.

Although administrations change and policies are revised, the N. E. A. retains its character as a distinctive American institution. Almost alone among the Nation's great organizations, it devotes its annual convention exclusively to work and business. The Boston meeting will be no exception. Barring a few sightseeing trips to historic points, which may properly be regarded as contributing to the professional advancement of the members, no provision is made for the recreation and sports usual to gatherings of this nature. The convention will not be the largest in the history of the association, but there are indications that it will easily be the most profitable. With the new delegate system now in full operation, the interests of all the 100,000 members of the Association are safeguarded, and there is no possibility of domination by the section of the country in which the meeting happens to be held. No step was ever of more lasting importance to the N. E. A.'s future than that which two years ago transformed the annual convention from a mass meeting into a representative assembly. The strange thing is that the development was so long in coming.

To the delegates and visitors Boston and the Commonwealth extend a cordial welcome. Rich in historic associations and steeped in educational traditions, pioneers in public school work and still ranked among the leaders, they have much to interest those in whose hands rests the difficult task of training the citizens of tomorrow. What they have they freely offer, but in the process they hope and expect to receive as well as to give; to learn as well as to teach.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, president of McGill University and former commander of the Canadian army corps in France, spoke recently in Winnipeg of the cultivation of a more independent national consciousness in Canada. No one need be afraid lest the British Empire be disrupted by the growth of this understanding of independence. "The Canadian corps had its own way of doing things and had its own independent spirit," Sir Arthur said, "but the men were still members of the British Army, and they still acknowledged allegiance to the flag of the motherland."

The free nations under the British flag, once happily called by Premier Jan Christian Smuts the League of British Nations, seem to be held together by a loyalty to something more substantial than merely material interests, or even to a written constitution. Some zealous advocates of tariff protection in Great Britain about the beginning of the present century were inclined to urge the advantages of an imperial preferential tariff to cement the bonds of empire between the motherland and the overseas dominions. Fears were even expressed of the possible disruption of the Empire unless the imperial tariff policy were adopted. The spontaneous rally of the dominions to the side of the motherland at the moment of war in Europe demonstrated the unity of the British world over, without tariff or any form of parchment bonds.

The feeling of kinship is sometimes prompted as much by seemingly little things as by the great affairs of state. The necessity of establishing a more direct cable news service between Great Britain and Canada has more than once been discussed in the Dominion Parliament. It seemed desirable to have more complete reports of speeches made by Canadian visitors in London, or of British politics in relation to Canada. There are practical Canadian newspapermen who hold the opinion, however, that the cabled reports of British football results, and the reports of the county cricket games, do as much as to cement the bonds of empire as the luncheon speeches of political visitors.

A tour through Canada by one of Great Britain's magnificent regimental bands, like the visit of the Scots Guards this spring, does much to weave the invisible cords of remembrance and affection more closely into the pattern of a great enfolding Union Jack in the thought of the people of the British dominions. The Canadian-born children go with their parents to hear the Guards play the old sweet songs like "Annie Laurie" and "Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill." The strains of "Poet and Peasant" take many of the concertgoers back to village scenes in the motherland, to the village fair and flower show, or perhaps to an evening concert in city park or on seaside pier. Pleasant memories are revived, fellowship with the homeland is restored. The bonds of empire are bonds of good will, friendship, and brotherly love. It is possible, too, to cherish the British connection without being any the less loyal to Canada, or to whatever country may be one's home, anywhere in the overseas dominions. The 1st of July, Canada's own Dominion Day, is observed in every province and city as an opportunity for rejoicing and renewed expressions of confidence in the stability of Canada and the Empire.

Editorial Notes

THE price of radium has dropped from \$120 to \$100 a milligram, but for those interested in the declining cost of living the news will probably bring only slight gratification; even at cut-rate, wholesale prices a gram of the material will still, doubtless, be beyond the reach of the average householder. For all that, the reduction is significant of the times. It is due to cheaper freight and labor charges, no inconsiderable expense when it is remembered that the transportation of 250 tons of carnite 2700 miles, from Colorado, after an initial haul of 57 miles from the mine to the nearest station, produces only one gram of radium at the factory at Orange, N. J. Mountains of ore produce very small mice indeed. A further reduction in the price of radium is confidently forecast when the Orange reduction factory is moved 2757 miles to the mouth of the Colorado mine, and the gram of finished product is transported across the continent in somebody's vest pocket, instead of the 250 tons of ore.

THE plea made by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, at a luncheon by the British Press Club, that editorial opinions be kept out of news dispatches and confined to the editorial pages where they belong, should be taken to heart by reporters all over the world. Mr. Taft urged that the need was especially important with respect to international matters, which, he said, were so often susceptible of misinterpretation and capable of stirring up pernicious racial prejudices. A newspaper writer should never forget he is wielding a great power, and he must be careful not to abuse that power.

Not many doctors are as frank as was Dr. A. H. Waterman of Chicago in an address before the American Institute of Homeopathy recently. Dr. Waterman declared that it is difficult for the druggist of today to keep up with the latest pharmaceutical fads, and added that every drug store is loaded with dead material of the fad of a few years ago, with the result that the average druggist would rather sell soda-water and stationery than drugs. A growing number of people are getting to feel that it would be much better for all parties if all the druggists did exactly this very thing.

THERE are always two sides to every question. When, therefore, it is heralded abroad that the prices which are being charged American tourists in European cities are extortionate beyond bounds, it is but natural that there should come a reply from these cities to the effect that the Americans are to blame, and that the stories are themselves greatly exaggerated. Doubtless this is largely true,

**Dominion
Day in
Canada**